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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
6th June,	PERSIA	7951		
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6523
20th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6526
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7868	MOOLTAN	6821
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9550

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. ,,
KERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. ,,
SAGANIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	1st Oct. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th ,,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. ,,

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SAGANIE	4,147	Ailland	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	17th July ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August ,,

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SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	8,106	25th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	Sharbo Abrey	6,388	15th July ,,
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st ,, ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	4,091	19th Aug ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8,181	5th Sept ,,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th ,, ,,
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	8,106	11th Oct ,,
CASTALIA	Sharbo Abrey	6,388	24th ,, ,,
ELYSIA	New Steamer	8,500	11th Nov ,,

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LINGA	2,170	Fri. 12th June	6 a.m.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	8,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908,
F FERDINAND	6,045	,,	1st August 1908,
PERSIA	5,696	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908,
AFRICA	4,558	P. Badesich	1st October 1908,
KOERBER	8,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908,
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

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* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cikmak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI,

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	4th June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	18th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	26th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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RESERVE FUND	£1,823,000
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Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
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E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 6TH JUNE, 1908.

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TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, upto 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, for the purchase of coal ashes (English and Country) thrown out by the Locomotive Engines.

(a) On the whole of Broad-gauge Section including all branches.
(b) Parel Running Shed.
(c) At the Sabarmati Oil Mill,

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Forms of Tenders can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenderers will be required to send Rs.100 in cash each as earnest money along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract.

Tenders should be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tenders for coal ashes."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works, 30th May, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
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Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

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25	24 3	53 5	29 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	29 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
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In the Native Language, double the above rates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 9
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

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Yearly	Rs. 12
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa 3,525 tons, Captain R. B. Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Garryvale, 2,455 tons, Captain W. H. Mclelure, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, will sail to-day for Middlesbro and Hull, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Musician, 3,046 tons, Captain G. B. Woolfender, cleared yesterday for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo, and 3 cabin passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Wakamiya Maru, 3,437 tons, Captain T. Yarnawake, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Koke via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE Floria Rubattino, S N Co's steamer R Rubattin, 2,682 tons, Caption T Pio, arrived in harbour on the 4th June from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.....R F Marine
Mayo.....Farewell .....R I Marine
Investigator.....Beauchamp .....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H M S Pandora...Capt A P Davidson .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 5.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alawi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Blythe Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dumra.....762 Cuthbuh .....M M & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garsteube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2550 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall ...2455 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Joydene .....2277 Yale .....Bombay Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...3541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Lahnau .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....T Morrison & Co
Monsori .....1795 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Marmora ...5239 Weston .....P & O Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nowrel Bahr. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....3506 Borey .....G Cottom & Co
Orissa.....3523 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Rao Bora.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Amer...1921 Ledbertier.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan .. 2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Scharzfels ...3558 Bathmann.....W & A Graham & Co
Thornbeck ...2348 Shotton .....Show Wallace & Co
Vadala.....2164 Fernvre.....M M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth....2339 Catlo.....
Wakamiy Maru3437 Yamawale .....N Y Kaisha
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3767	M'pherson	A'werp	15-6	P M Co
C & R Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Java	7-6	K N & Co
D & E Wing	Aleppo	...2536	...Hull	...10-6	T Muir & Co
G Naderi	...1169	Gray	Persian Gulf.	15-6	B & P S N Co
H Eden Hall	..2332	Masson	...M'Goa	8-6	K Nixon & Co
K Islami	...1604	Newby	...Repairing	13-6	B & P S N Co
M Peninsular	...3047	Aden	.....Palmer	...13-6	P & O Co
O Umsinga	...1896	Robertson	.....Hull	...6-6	R A Willis
P Gloomin	...2248	Learmonth	M'brough	13-6	K N & Co
Q Kanzler	...1854	Michaellien	.....Z'bar	...8-6	A Strandee

Offside M

Oceana	3507	Hayward	.....London	20-6	P & O Co

H W P D

Bahadur	629	Fakeera	...G Ports	6-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Ebrahim	...K'chi	9-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	...513	Fakeera	...M'Goa	...6-6	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Kirkice	2273	Watson	...N F	.....	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi...1857 Costes...Mauritius..8-6 B & P S N Co
2 Circassia...4316 Haig.....Lpool...16-6 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino2682 Seccone Genoa 15-6 F & R S N Co
4 Musician3046 Woolfenden Rotterdam 8-6 K N & Co
7 Birkhall ...2738 Jones ..Genoa....11-6 W & A G & Co
9 F Culna...3963 Macfachlan ...Leith 13-6 M & Co
10 K 12 Dwarka4735 Hide .....Shanghai 10-6 P & O Co
12 Perak .....4135 Naughton...London 6-6 P & O Co
15 Wellington Sunderland.....Hamburg.13-6 J M & Co
16 Waroonga....1009 Bamber ...Basreh 8-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	S Rubattino s.....	Pio	Genoa, May 18
	Wakamiya Maru s	Yamawale ...	Kobe, May 1
5	Marmora s.....	Weston	London, May 15
	Orissa s	Kedslie	Rangoon, May 7
	Garryvale s	McClure	Akyab, May 22
	H M S Pandora...	Davidson ...	Plymouth, Apr 30

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Aparima s	Scott	Calcutta, &c
	Toro s	Jackson	Hull
	Afghanistan s.....	Moore	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Musician, for Woolfender, for Hull, &c.
" Umsinga, Robertson, Hull, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Wakamiya Maru for Kobe &c.
" Weissenfels for Hamburg &c.
" R Rubattino for Genoa &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Bombay Mail of the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Levanto, from Bombay arrived at Naples, on the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the afternoon of the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—26 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 16 bales wool, G Gungadass ; 30 bales raw wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 17 1-2 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 25 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ld,; 43 bales wool, M J Joommabhoy and Co ; 48 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 58 bales wool, M Jetha; 65 bales cotton waste, 20 bales cottonfly, N Damjee, 500 1-2 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co; 200 bales Leather scraping, A. Peerbhoy and Sons; 80 bales wool, Jadhowji Karra.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—12 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Allepo s—1,050 cwts castorseed, G. Bhimji ; 230 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—43 bales cotton yarn, Killick Nixon and Co ; 67 bales cotton, T V & Godse Brothers ; 295 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 70 1-2 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—100 cwts olibanum, 150 1-2 cwts gum, J Sojpal ; 840 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 80 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 35 bales cotton waste, S K R Cama and Co ; 800 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Glenaffrie s—6,500 tons Manganese ore, R. A. Willes.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—300 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 998 cwts linseed, 1,462 1-2 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 500 cwts myrabollams, G. Madhowjee and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co ; 2,667 cwts, gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—100 bales hemp, F Purshotum and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, R Brother ; 38 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—60 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Culna s—6,445 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devourho s—175 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton yarn, C. Bhavanidas ; 300 bales cotton, yarn, The Mitsui B. Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—1,500 bales cotton, R. D. Master & Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, The John Cotton Tog. Co. ; 780 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, The John Cotton Tog. Co; 200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—209 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR COLOMBO.

Devanha s—400 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CODRINGTON—May 8, at the Poplars, Johannesburg, the wife of Major Sir William Robert Codrington, Bart., of a son.

THOMAS—May 11, at 110 Balham Park Road, Wandsworth Common, S. W., the wife of Capt. B. H. Thomas, R. E., of a daughter.

WARWICK—May 17, at Northallerton, the wife of Capt. H. B. Warwick, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—MUIRHEAD-GOULD—May 12, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Major Charles Campbell, son of the late J. Scarlett Campbell, late of the Indian Civil Service, to Mrs. Muirhead-Gould, widow of Col. Arthur Gould, late Queen's Bays.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—Col. Henry Stewart Beresford Bruce, of Ballyscullion House, Castledawson, co. Derry, aged 83.

DEWAR—May 13, at Edinburgh, Col. Gordon Dewar Army Pay Dept., chief accountant Scottish Command, aged 58.

HALL—May 15, at 19 Harold Terrace, Dover, Charles Johnston Hall, son of the late Capt. Charles Hall, R. N., aged 55.

HORE-RUTHVEN—May 18, at Hipsburn, Northumberland, Hon. Philip Hore-Ruthven, the Highland Light Inf., son of Lord and Lady Ruthven, aged 25.

LACEY—May 18, at Torquay, the Lady Helen Lacey, wife of F. E. Lacey, Esq.

RICKETTS—May 19, at 33 Cranley Gardens, S. W., Eliza Carew Ricketts, daughter of the late Sir Henry Ricketts, K. C. S. I., aged 79.

STILEMAN—May 17, at the Friars, Winchelsea, Major Robert Curteis Stileman, aged 77.

WILKINSON—May 11, at Middlesbrough, Lionel T. V. Wilkinson, captain, late Royal Irish Rifles, aged 48.

BANDRA.

BIRTH.

JOHANNES—June 5, at "The Aviary," Hill Road, Bandra, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Edmond Johannes, a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK.—May 29, at Thandiani, the wife of H. E. Clark, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NACHMANN—IRVINE.—May 31, at Jullundur, Alexis Levy-Nachmann of Amritsar, to Helen Ada, daughter of the late Octavius ButlerIrvine, Madras Civil Service. English and African papers please copy.

DEATHS.

CARRUTHERS—May 31, at Bangalore, of pneumonia, William Eric Manning, only son of Captain Charles Augustus Carruthers, late South Staffordshire Regiment, aged 1 year.

CURLEY—May 30, at the Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, Mrs. B. S. Curley, aged 71.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 3-26m., 4-14a.; Low water, 9-15m., 11-24a.

Commercial Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Elton Cup Hockey Tournament, Semi-finals—Y. M. C. A. Juniors vs. Parsi Pioneers—Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 7th, First Quarter, 10h. 26·1m. a.m. ; June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25·2m. p. m. ; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56·1m. a. m. ; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·3m. p. m. ; June 5th, in Apogee, 5h. p. m. ; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, June 7.—Whit Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. ; High water, 4-30m., 5-3a. ; Low water, 10-21m.

Monday, June 8.—Whitsun Monday. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 5-51m.; 6-1a.; Low water, 0-30m., 11-45a.

Tuesday, June 9.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation ; Aurangabad Mills, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m., Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 7-7m., 6-59 a. ; Low water, 1-17 m., 1-0 a.

Wednesday, June 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 8-12m., 7-55a.; Low water, 1-57m., 2-2a.

Thursday, June 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 9-8m., 8-46a ; Low water, 2-35m., 2-57a.

Friday, June 12.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona from Mahableshwar : Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 9-57m., 9-34a.; Low water, 3-13m., 3-48a.

THE MERRE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May was 2,843, the daily average being 92 and new admissions 748, viz., Parsees 387, Hindoos 1,511, Mahomedans 699, Christians 246. There were 51 vaccinations this month.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—On Thursday evening a jowli stable in Ferguson Road was observed to be in flames. Two ponies that were stabled in it were severely burnt before they could be cut loose. Careless "bidee" smoking is stated to be the cause of fire. The injured animals were removed to the Hospital for Animals.

THE KHOJA SAIJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During April the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,772. Among them the number of new admissions was 424 ; classified as stated below :—Men, 118 ; women, 137 ; children, 169.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 A. M. on Wednesday the 10th current. —Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 P. M. on Monday the 8th current. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, Majunga and Nosibi will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges receipt of the following donations received during he months of February, March and April. Mr. Oscar S. Surgis, Rs. 30 ; R. N. R., Rs. 25 ; Mr. W. R. Stevenson, Rs. 10 ; Anonymous, Rs. 10 ; Mr. B. H. Hewett, Rs. 3 ; Mr. S. P. Vas, Rs. 2; Messrs. Nagardas Jutha and Thaker Jayram Hari, Rs. 50-5-6 in cash distributed among the patients. Mr. Kachra Keikal, rice and dal mixed ; Mr. Kursi Ladha, kurmura ; Barmal Vishar Dhalwalla, sugar and rice. Mr. Amarchand Talakchand Jetha, prepared food and Mrs. A. Rapose, Cavel, old clothes. Sweetmeats were received from the following : Messrs. Nagardas Jutha, Thaker Jeyram Hari, Lakhamsi Naku and Company, Dulabhdas Hari, Mansi Raypal, Dungersi Waghji, Dewraj Tokersi, Thakersi Govind, Thakersi Mulji and Co., Gangadas Mulji, Gangaji Nensi, Hansraj Mulji and Virji Ratansi, Khimji Hansraj, Hirji Mepa, Gova Vaypal, and Heerji Mulji and Co.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	...Pomp and Circumstance	...	Elgar
Overture	...Die Felsenmuhle	...	Reissiger
Selection	...Carmen	...	Bizet
Valse	...Autograph	...	Strauss
Selection	...Genvieve de Brabant	...	Offenbach
Gavotte	...La Cigale	...	Lila Clay

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Colonel Murray, and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 6 and 8 p. m. (S. T.) to-day the following programme of music :—

March	...La Petite Tonkinoise	...	Christine
Entre	...Acte from Faust	...	Guonod
Picolo Solo	..Picaroon	...	Green
Serenade	...D'Amour	...	Von Blon
Selection	...(Scotch) Robert Bruce	...	Bounisian
Travestie	...The Husking Bee	...	Thurban
Fantasia	...Ireland for Ever	...	Myddleton

PIPE MUSIC.

March	...Murray's Welcome		
March	...The Drouthie Carl		
Strathspey	...Tulloch Gorum		
Reel	...Reel O'Tulloch		
March	...The Banks O'Allan Water		
March	...The Maids of Kintail		
Strathspey	...Delvinside		
Reel	...Sleeping Maggie		
March	...The Braemar Highlanders		
March	...Scotland is my ain Home		
Strathspey	...Caber Fidh		
Reel	...Tail Toddle		

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A "HUNDI."

IN the Mazagon Police Court on Friday Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Jadavji Deokaram, a commission agent, charged his servant Ravji Dungarsi with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a hundi for Rs. 134, on 28th October last, entrusted to him for presentation to one Talib. Accused had disappeared on the following day; but on enquiries it was ascertained that the hundi being "darshani," or payable at sight, the money was paid to the man on the same day. The defence was that accused had lost the money on his way to Byculla ; so he became afraid and ran away. Accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 150, out of which, in the event of the amount being recovered, the Rs. 134 of the "hundi" were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. In the event of the non-payment of fine, accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Mamuchsaheb Ranji presiding.

The Committee gave sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Rs. 18,423 received from Messrs. Mamaya Lakhamsi and Co., for construction of chowkies for the Drainage Inspectors at Bapty Road and Charni Road.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that to remedy the water-clogged condition of Mazagon Road during the monsoons it was necessary to construct a storm water drain in continuation of the one in Mazagon Road and to provide the necessary water gullies. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 5,233. The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for disposal, with the recommendation to sanction the expenditure.

Consideration was given to a letter of the Commissioner with reference to a resolution of the Corporation sanctioning payment of grain compensation to Municipal employes drawing Rs. 16 and under per mensem up to the end of 1907-08. He stated : "Government have since issued orders continuing payment of the allowance during 1908-09 until it is declared that the payment of the allowance is no longer necessary. I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to payment of the allowance being continued to Municipal employes during 1908-09 subject to the limitation prescribed by Government. The total number of Municipal employes drawing Rs. 16 and under per mensem who are borne on the Budget for the current year is 10,682, including Police Ramosis, and the cost for 12 months from 1st March last on account of grain compensation payable to them at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 each per mensem is Rs. 1,91,010 and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of this amount from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. In addition to the above Budget strength there are temporary employes on road repairs, new works and temporary halalkhors, &c., who are paid from revenue and a further grant on account of these men will be required, for which application will be made as soon as the amount required has been ascertained."

Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope that the required sanction would be speedily given by the Corporation.

It was resolved to refer the letter to the Corporation for sanction.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE."

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratees' endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the cure of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23/1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said :—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews, weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined by a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to be the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Re. 1 per bottle, or 6 for 10-2-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE WEATHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The deficiency in the West coast rainfall continues to increase; only four inches fell in Malabar last week against a normal of eleven inches. On the other hand, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam are practically normal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

There has been a marked decrease in the rainfall in Burma, where only light local falls have occurred, and in North-East India, the rain has been confined to the North-Eastern Districts, being nearly general in Assam, and local in the north of Eastern Bengal.

The heat depression in the North-West is moving into the Punjab Hills, but beyond giving some dust-storms, it has not affected the weather.

The principal rainfall amounts are :—Teungoo, Dibrugarh and Tezpur, one and a half inches; Silchar, one inch; Jalpaigury, three inches.

Skies are moderately clouded in Burma and heavily overcast in North-East India, excluding the Western Districts ; humidity is much below the average in Chota Nagpur, the United and Central Provinces, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province and parts of the Deccan.

The weather is considerably warmer than usual in the West of North-East India, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Jacobabad reports a maximum of 122°.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma and North-East India, excluding the Western Districts; a few falls are likely in Upper Burma and South India.

The mail steamer reports light to moderate Monsoon, between sixty and sixty-three degrees, East Longitude.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th June 1908 was 29,808 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st June, to date.
Bushire(1st)	91·7	79·1	...	0·00
Jask	101·3	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat	109·3	96·6	...	0·00
Multan	106·8	84·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	117·3	81·1	...	0·00
Lahore	108·4	79·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	116·7	91·6	...	0·00
Ambala	115·3	86·0	0·02	0·02
Delhi	112·5	94·7	...	0·00
Agra	115·2	86·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	114·3	84·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	114·3	95·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	115·9	91·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	115·6	87·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	122·1	83·3	...	0·00
Karachi	94·9	82·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	105·9	86·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	109·2	86·1	...	0·00
Kotah	112·0	88·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	98·1	78·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	82·7	...	0·00
Veraval	84·7	82·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	103·9	77·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	103·6	80·0	...	0·00
Surat	98·1	81·1	...	0·01
Ahmedabad	106·6	80·7	...	0·00
Deesa	106·3	79·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	103·9	77·7	...	...
Indore	102·6	76·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	100·5	82·3	...	...
Saugor	107·6	85·5	...	...
Hoshangabad	108·6	82·4	...	0·06
Khandwa	107·2	80·6	...	...
Akola	100·2	81·1	...	...
Amraoti	103·3	82·3	...	...
Nagpur	109·6	81·6	0·20	0·23
Chanda	111·5	89·5	...	0·00
Raipur	110·7	85·4	...	0·00
Bombay	90·2	82·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·8	81·2	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·5	81·2	...	0·00
Karwar	90·8	78·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	105·4	76·1	...	0·12
Ahmednagar	100·4	70·0	0·15	0·15
Poona	97·0	72·3	...	0·00
Sholapur	104·6	76·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	100·2	74·2	...	0·19
Belgaum	90·8	67·5	...	0·03
Aurangabad	104·2	74·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	80·2	...	0·04
Hyderabad	104·2	82·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	91·2	78,9	0·09	0·77
Calicut	91·8	77·1	0·12	0·12
Cochin	89·7	78·8	...	0·04
Colombo	87·5	79·5	...	0·16
Masulipatam	112·3	85·1	...	0·03
Bellary	104·0	77·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	108·2	85·1	...	0·00
Madras	105·6	81·5	...	0·02
Bangalore	92·3	69·8	...	0·00
Coimbatore	93·9	74·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	105·6	81·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	99·4	78·0	...	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, 5th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Very light rain has been received at Ambala. Skies are clear except at Delhi where heavy cloud is reported. Humidity is in excess at Multan but over the rest of the Punjab is either equal to or below normal. Temperature is unusually high, the excess amounting to 11° at night at Delhi. Calms and northerly winds prevail in the north and west, but westerly or southerly winds elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Agra and Jhansi but is largely below at the other stations. Temperature has risen and the maximum being considerably high everywhere while the minimum is normal at Agra and Mainpuri but elsewhere 4° to 9° above normal. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue heavily clouded in lower Sind but are clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at Jaipur and during the day at Jacobabad, where the maximum recorded yesterday was 122°. South-westerly winds prevail.

The Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared in Cutch and skies continue moderately clouded in Kathiawar and Gujarat. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperatures normal. Winds are south-westerly.

Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0·20 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies have cleared in the west and north, and are now very lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is either normal or in defect. Temperature is generally high during the day but at night it is equal to the average except at Saugor where an excess is shown. Winds are westerly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased slightly and skies are now moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature is normal. Karwar has a calm and Mormugao northerly winds but elsewhere winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0·15 inch of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is high nearly everywhere while night temperature is above the average at Hyderabad but equal to it over the rest of the division. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks—The heat depression in upper India seems to have moved into the hills. Light rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast and skies are heavily overcast ; pressure has begun to fall and winds though light are southerly at Cochin and easterly at Mangalore. These conditions seem to indicate that weather is slightly unsettled off the Malabar Coast.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Marmora" which left Aden on the 31st May experienced till longitude 56° E. Light easterly wind and fine weather, thence to longitude 60° E. gentle south-west wind, southerly or south-westerly swell and fine weather, thence to longitude 63° E. light to moderate monsoon and fine weather, from there to longitude. 65° E. moderate west-north-westerly wind and fine weather, from there to her arrival at Bombay this morning gentle west-south-westerly wind and fine weather with occasional passing clouds and at times south-westerly swell.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WHIT-SUNDAY,—7TH JUNE, 1908.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—207—210—312.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Anthem—"Come Holy Ghost"—Attwood.
Hymns—154—214.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m. Evening Service.
Psalm—43.
Hymns—

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN TRADERS IN NATAL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 19, Lord Ampthill rose "to call attention to the statement concerning the Municipal Corporations Act and the Dealers' Licenses Act of the Colony of Natal, made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 6, and to move for papers." He said the Colonial Secretary had stated on May 6 that there were no papers to be laid. He hoped that on the present occasion the noble earl would be able to lay papers and to give the House some indication of his policy. The Dealers' Licenses Act, which was passed in 1907, had placed the Indian trader in Natal completely at the mercy of his European competitor. The licensing boards composed solely of Europeans, who were often the actual trade rivals of the Indians, had unlimited powers of granting or refusing trade licenses or renewals, and there was no appeal from their decisions to the Courts of the colony. These boards were using their powers in the most high-handed and unjust fashion. They had refused the renewal of licenses to Indian traders on the flimsiest of pretexts. Some of the Indians who were thus deprived of their means of livelihood had been resident in Natal for twenty or thirty years, and had made the colony their home. Apart from the injustice and inhumanity of this policy to drive the Indian traders out of the colony, it was both shortsighted and ungrateful. It was shortsighted because the colony could not do without the Indian coolie labour, and it could not have that labour unless the Indian traders were allowed to remain; and it was ungrateful because it was not too much to say that it was the Indian traders who had saved the colony from ruin, and that the colony would become bankrupt to-morrow if the Indian traders were to leave. The Indian population in the colony was 100,000. Of these 40,000 were indentured labourers, and the remainder were free Indians of which the great proportion were women and children. He did not deny the right of any colony to limit or restrict the immigration either of Indians or of any other people; but he contended that such measures, affecting any section of his Majesty's subjects, should be so framed that there could be no suggestion or suspicion that the exclusion was made on grounds of colour or race prejudice but was made solely for economic reasons. In 1896 the free Indians in the colony were deprived of the political franchise. By the Municipal Corporations Act it was now proposed to deprive them of the municipal franchise. Why had the Government not protested against this proposed disfranchisement? Meanwhile the persecution of Indians under the Dealers' Licenses Act had been going on apace. It was idle to say that these were domestic concerns of the colony with which we might not interfere. The fact that the South African colonies were not alone concerned was amply demonstrated by the feeling in India. The Government interfered to save the Chinese, who were not our fellow citizens, from what they termed ill-treatment; by what quibbling could they deny that their right and their duty to protect our Indian fellow subjects was far greater? The Government had done nothing, because they were not trusted by the colonies, and because they were not on friendly terms with the colonies. At the instigation of a meddling section of their supporters they had treated the colonies unfairly in matters which were really not our concern; they had interfered in the matter of material law and in regard to Dinizulu; and it was on account of that interference that the colonies were flouting them now, and that the Government knew that any protests they made would not be listened to.

The Earl of Crewe said there were two so-called Acts concerned in this matter. One was the Dealers Licenses Act, which was enforced, and the other was the Municipal Corporations Act, which was not enforced, although the speech of the noble lord might have led any one to suppose that it was at this moment the law of Natal.

Lord Ampthill: I said clearly the Government reserved it in order to make a bargain.

The Earl of Crewe said it was true that Lord Elgin did, when the Prime Minister of Natal was here, propose what the noble lord called a bargain, and the reason for doing so was this, that it might undoubtedly be somewhat of a grievance to the Indian to lose his municipal vote, but the advantage of getting the appeal as to the Dealers' Licenses Act would have been from the Government's point of view so infinitely greater that if that bargain could have been made it would have been an extremely good bargain. The Municipal Corporations Act was a reserved Bill, and nothing had happened under it, and therefore, the Indian still had his municipal vote. Lord Elgin's despatch of last September had not so far been answered. What the noble lord asked them to do seemed to be to make a fresh and entirely independent attack upon the Dealers' Licenses Act, with a view of getting that altered. If the bargain, as Lord Ampthill called it, could be carried out, he would proceed with the policy of his noble friend. He did not propose to deal with the part of the noble lord's speech in which he said that the Government were regarded in an unfriendly spirit by the colonies. He had no reason to believe that that was so, and, indeed, he repudiated the suggestion. When the noble lord accused them of having lost the affections of some of the colonies by having shown an interest in the native question, he must not forget, with the very natural devotion to the cause of India, that there were coloured men of other races who were also the subjects of his Majesty, and in considering the interests of one they certainly did not intend to sacrifice the interests of the other. As regarded the reason why no further correspondence had taken place, there was no real advantage in pressing for answer to Lord Elgin's despatch until the Natal Parliament had met. It was to meet next month, and the Government would be in a very much better position then to give a full reply to the noble lord's question than they were at the present moment.

Viscount St. Aldwyn said that as he happened to know something about the Colony of Natal he wished to make a few observations. It was not surprising that Lord Ampthill, with his great knowledge of India and his interest in the subjects of the King in that part of the world, should have brought this question before the House, but the noble lord did not make quite sufficient allowance for the extreme difficulty of the Colonial Office in dealing with such questions as this in the Colony of Natal (Ministerial cheers.) The Colonial Office had to consider not only the rights and claims of our Indian fellow subjects, but also the feelings and the interests of the white population in the colony, and and it was often extremely difficult to reconcile these two matters. (Hear, hear.) It was easy for us to talk of the rights of our Indian fellow subjects in a British colony, but their lordships must remember that it was a British colony and not an Indian colony. Personally, he did not see that because Indians were fellow subjects of the King, therefore they had the right to the position of what was, after all, the dominant race of the British Empire, and to be placed on the same footing in Natal as the British race or Dutch race there. But he thought they had a strong claim to be treated with fairness and justice, having regard to the rights which they had acquired at present in that colony. The noble lord must remember that the Indian population in Natal outnumbered the white population, and that the white population had to deal in addition with an enormously preponderating number of South African native races. (Hear, hear.) It was an extremely difficult position, and a position which was growing and increasing in difficulty very rapidly. He believed that the time ought to come very soon when the immigration of Indians into Natal—the indentured coolie immigration—should be brought to an end. Of course, any obligation entered into with the Indians already there ought strictly to be observed. We must remember the feelings—noble lords might call them prejudices if they liked—of the Natal colonists in this matter. From his own experience, he knew the feeling of the white population in Natal generally might almost be called bitter against the competition to which they were subjected from the very virtues of the Indian trader. The Indian was as abstemious and frugal person, he lived on very little, he was always sober, he was content with small gains, and he was fitted in every way to be a trader, and the white trader in Natal, as in other parts of South Africa, found it almost impossible to compete with him successfully. (Hear, hear.) So naturally there existed this kind of feeling in Natal that they would desire to limit the number of Indians who were allowed to trade, and the Colonial Office here could not ignore that fact, nor the fact that they were dealing with a self-governing colony. His knowledge of South Africa led him to say that the less the Colonial Office interfered in any matter with the self-governing colonies of South Africa the better for this country, the better for South Africa, and the better for the Empire as a whole. (Cheers.) There was the Natal side, the white Natal side, of this question to be considered as well as the Indian side, and the Colonial Office had to judge between them.

Lord Ampthill said he had not received any answer to his question as to why there had been no further correspondence and no protests against the proposed deprivation of the municipal franchise.

EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS).

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 18,—Return presented—relative thereto [Address May 14; Mr. Robert Price]; to lie upon the table, and to be printed. [No. 144.]

EAST INDIA (PROGRESS AND CONDITION).

Copy presented of statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1906-1907, Forty-third Number [by Act]; to lie upon the table, and to be printed.

THE VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAUL TO ENGLAND.

Sir William Bull asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepaul to England and other parts of Europe is by official invitation; whether he is to be treated as a State guest; and, if so, will the expenses of his hospitality be defrayed from the British Exchequer or by Indian funds.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first two questions is in the affirmative. The cost of the entertainment of the Prime Minister of Nepaul as a State guest will be borne by the British Exchequer.

THE DEATH OF MR. MEHTA, I.C.S.

Sir William Bull asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he has any official information about the death of Mr. Mehta, of the Indian Civil Service, who is reported to have met with his death about four weeks ago from a gunshot wound; whether it was the result of an accident or of a premeditated act on the part of some natives; and if the latter be the case, what action has been taken by the local Government to trace the crime.

Mr. Buchanan: It was reported to the Secretary of State that Mr. B. R. Mehta, of the Indian Civil Service, to whom I presume the question is intended to refer, died of a gunshot wound on March 17. The inquiry which was held indicated that it was a case of suicide.

THE CLAIMS OF SHAMARENDRA CHANDRA DEB BARMAN TO BECOME JUBRAJ.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: On what grounds the claims of Shamarendra Chandra Deb Barman, who was Bara Thakur of Hill Tipperah when the present Raja ascended the Guddi, to become Jubraj according to Hindoo law and custom were set aside by the Government of India.

Mr. Buchanan: The present Raja of Hill Tipperah was installed in 1897, and in February 1899 appointed his eldest son, Birendra Kishore Thakur, to be Jubraj. The Raja's brother, named in the question, who had been appointed Bara Thakur in 1878, appealed to the Government of Bengal, and subsequently to the Government of India, against this selection. After carefully considering the matter, the Government of Bengal came to the conclusion that the alleged existence of a custom by which the Bara Thakur (if there be one) succeeds as of right to a vacant Jubrajship, was not established by the previous history of the Hill Tipperah family. The Government of India concurred in this view, and declined to interfere with the Raja's action in appointing his eldest son to be Jubraj, a measure which they considered to be in the public interests of the Hill Tipperah State.

PAY OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the European officers of the Bombay City Police have yet received any increase of pay as recommended by the recent Commission of Inquiry; and, if not, will he state the reasons why no advance was given to the European officers when it was given to the native officers in May last.

Mr. Buchanan: I am not aware whether European officers have yet received an increase of pay In view of the expense involved, it is impossible for the Government of Bombay to carry out at once all the recommendations of the Police Commission, and they are understood to be carrying out first those measures which they consider most urgent. They will no doubt deal as quickly as possible with the rest.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In answer to Mr. Rees, Mr. J. A. Pease said: On April 20, while the boats from his Majesty's ship "Proserpine" were searching two dhows, suspected of carrying arms, which were at anchor close to the shore near Banji, north of Jask, heavy rifle fire was opened upon them by armed gun-runners. The boats returned safely to the ship, but one seaman was killed and one so severely wounded that he subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

IMPORT DUTIES ON INDIAN GOODS.

On Tuesday May 19, Mr. Remnant asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now able to lay upon the table the information promised by the Secretary of State on March 7, 1907, regarding import duties in certain foreign countries on Indian goods.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has received from the Government of India a revised edition of the return appended to their fiscal despatch of Oct. 22, 1902, showing the approximate percentages of import duties levied in various countries on the principal articles exported from India. It would be laid upon the table if the honourable member will move for it. I would, however, remark that the Government of India have expressed a doubt as to the accuracy of the figures entered in it, though they have been compiled with all care from the figures at their command.

INDIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

Mr. Remnant asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will cause the statistical tables annexed to Cd. 1931 on Indian trade to be brought up to date.

Mr. Buchanan: Of the five tables, the table showing the percentages of import duties levied in different countries on the principal articles exported from India has been revised for 1906-7 by the Government of India, and will be laid if moved for. The statistics of imports and exports contained in the other four tables are given for the year 1906-7 and four preceding years in the "Tables relating to the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries," presented in March last Cd. 3969. No later figures are at present available.

ACTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN MOHMAND COUNTRY.

On Wednesday May 20, Mr. Lupton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the British troops now invading the country of the Mohmands are destroying the villages and burning the crops and stores of corn of the village.

Mr. Buchanan: We have no detailed information beyond what appears in the telegrams, but I understand that destruction of the towers of the villages, and in some cases the burning of stores of corn, have been among the punitive measures inflicted on the tribesmen, who as the hon. member is aware, made unprovoked raids into British territory and committed murder and pillage upon British subjects.

Mr. Lupton: May I ask the hon. member if it is a fact that in the recent operations against the Zakka Khel we did not burn the villages and that these people are now our friends?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot answer that question without notice.

Mr. Lupton: Is it the fact that in the late Afghanistan war we did burn the crops and orchards and they drove us out of the country?

No answer was given.

TAXATION OF THE INDIAN PEASANTRY.

On Thursday, May 21, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in any part of India seventy-five per cent. of their net profits are collected by way of taxation from the peasantry by the Government of India; and whether, when any rate at all approximating to this figure is collected, it is taken not from the cultivator of the soil but from the middlemen, who were converted into landlords in the Central Provinces by the British Government, such landlords or middlemen being under legislative control in respect of the rent which they may levy from their cultivating tenants, which is fixed with due regard to the circumstances and custom of the locality.

Mr. Buchanan: In no part of British India is it the case that the land revenue assessment represents 75 per cent. of the net profits of the cultivator. In provinces where the land is held by zemindars, or landlords, the revenue assessment is ordinarily below 50 per cent. of the rental, and in provinces where the State deals directly with the cultivating occupant it is considerably less than half the net profits of cultivation. In zemindary provinces tenancy laws regulating the amount of the rent payable by the cultivators to the zemindars are in force.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether communication by wireless telegraphy has been established between India and any other British possessions; and whether any wireless telegraphy stations exist in the Indian Empire.

Mr. Buchanan: As far as I am aware, no communication by wireless telegraphy has as yet been established between India and any other British possessions. Wireless communication has been established between Diamond Island and Port Blair and between Saugor Island and the pilot steamer at the sand heads.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, under the present Indian tariff, alcohol, sulphur, saltpetre, borax, hides, skins, pitch, tar, stone, marble, cement, lime, flax, hemp, and silk, and all sorts of dyeing and tanning materials, are subject to a five per cent. tax; and whether the articles so taxed are regarded by the Indian Government as raw materials or as manufactured articles.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second question the Indian trade returns show some of the articles in question under the head of raw materials and others under other heads. I have no other information as to how they are regarded by the Government of India.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, recently reported that a cheap supply of sulphuric acid would be the key to many industries now either non-existent in India or in a feeble condition; and whether, in view of this report, the Indian Government proposes to abolish the present tax of five per cent. "ad valorem" upon imported sulphuric acid.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is aware that Dr. Holland reported that certain industries would be encouraged in India if sulphuric acid could be cheapened by being manufactured on the spot; but it does not seem probable that this result would be produced by the abolition of the five per cent. import duty, and I have no reason to suppose that the Government of India wish to abolish it.

Mr. Duncan: If that taxation were remitted, would not the equivalent revenue have to be raised in another way?

Mr. Buchanan: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that under the Indian tariff, workmen's tools and hand-driven machinery are with some exceptions, subject to a three per cent. "ad valorem" tax; and whether it is part of the policy of his Majesty's Government that his Majesty's Indian subjects should be taxed upon the implements of their industry.

Mr. Buchanan: Tools and hand-driven machinery, with exceptions in favour of various classes of agricultural implements, are on import liable to the general import duty of five per cent. "ad valorem." The bulk of the tools used by workmen in India are not imported, and are therefore not affected.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what is the total number of articles liable to import duties under the present Indian tariff; how many articles out of this total yield any appreciable revenue; and what is the total yield of the Indian tariff as compared with the yield of the present British tariff.

Mr. Buchanan: The Indian tariff deals with groups of articles, and I am unable to give the total number of articles liable to duty. About eighty-nine per cent. of the Indian Customs revenue is realised from about twenty-six articles. The gross yield of the Indian Customs in 1906-1907 was £4,351,000. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were £32,930,000.

On the occasion of his relinquishing the command of the American battleship Fleet, Rear-Admiral Evans took farewell of his Officers at a banquet at San Francisco. The Admiral, who was wheeled into the banqueting hall in a bath-chair, delivered an address, in the course of which he said that what was needed to preserve the world's peace was more battleships and fewer statesmen.

LORD CURZON ON CENTRAL ASIAN PROBLEMS.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston was the principal speaker at the second annual dinner of the Central Asian Society, held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, on May 20. In the absence through indisposition of the chairman of the society, Mr. V. Chirol, Lieut-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen presided. The company present included Lord Lamington, Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., Col. Sir Thomas and Lady Holdich, Lady Collen, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Hugh Barnes, General Sir Thomas Gordon, Sir Frederic Fryer, Lady Barrow, Col. and Mrs. C. E. Yate, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Malcolm, Miss Hughes, Dr. Cotterell Tupp, and Mr. E. J. Penton, honorary secretary.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the Chairman proposed "The Society," coupled with the name of Lord Curzon. He said the history of the society was not a long one, but he thought they had done something. If they had not exactly surveyed mankind from China to Peru, at least they had brought within the somewhat elastic limits of the term "Central Asia" a great many countries and places, and they had consistently set themselves to the task of enlightening the home-staying public in all matters vitally concerning our imperial interests in the East.

Lord Curzon associated himself with an expression of regret from the chair at the absence of Mr. Chirol, whom he described as a great authority, a distinguished traveller, and a most agreeable man. (Cheers). No man had done more by his travels and his writings, by the singularly dispassionate judgment he applied to the problems of Asia, to circulate sound information and inculcate wise political principles among his countrymen; and in the tenure of the responsible post which Mr. Chirol now filled and which rendered him a public personage of no mean importance, they always had a guarantee that so long as Central Asian, or, indeed, Asian questions generally, were prominent so long would the British public obtain the best information from the most reliable sources. (Cheers). While he regretted Mr. Chirol's absence, he was gratified to be associated that evening with his former colleague in the Government of India, Sir Edwin Collen. If they asked themselves what it was the Central Asian Society existed for and what purposes it fulfilled, they found from the rules that it existed for the encouragement of interest in Central Asia by means of lectures, the reading of papers, and discussions. They had to define, however, what Central Asia was. The term covered much more than a geographical formula; it was a political term having reference to the countries of Asia round India touching her territories, or affecting her security, and to a large extent involving and determining her future. These countries, he sometimes thought, formed the most complex, the most intricate, the most important political group that could be seen on the face of the globe. Beginning in the West they commenced with Turkey in Asia, a dominion that possessed strange tenacity and vitality, and whose importance was enhanced by the political rivalry of some of the Great Powers, one of which had somewhat ostentatiously bestowed her patronage upon Turkey. Next they came to Persia, a country which could never fail to attract our vivid interest and concern, a country falling to pieces as it seemed to us, in the hands of a weak Administration, but whose people could never fail to attract the interest and admiration of those who had been brought into contact with them. It had always been the hope of Englishmen that her future might be worked out under the friendly auspices of Great Britain, and he sincerely hoped that in spite of recent events, the vital interests Great Britain had in Persia would not be neglected, and that we should render Persia all the assistance we could for the retention of her national independent existence. (Cheers.) As to Afghanistan, for fifty years it had been the core and centre of the Central Asian problem. Its position between the dominions of Great Britain and Russia gave Afghanistan an importance which neither its natural features nor its national assets would justify by themselves. He did not hold for a moment that by the recent Convention the future of Afghanistan had been settled; and he believed that if the Central Asian Society existed fifty or a hundred years hence, its deliberations would show that Afghanistan would be as vital and important a question as now. Along the northern border of the countries he had named ran the Asiatic dominion of Russia. He believed that none of the experts present looked with anything but sympathy, and to a large extent with admiration, upon the work Russia had performed in Central Asia. In parts her administration was magnificent and creditable, while in parts it was the reverse. Perhaps the same could be said of ourselves. We certainly should look with no jealous or unfriendly eye upon Russia's performance of her task in Central Asia, so long as she did not impinge upon the borders of our dominions or threaten interests with which our own future was bound up. (Cheers.) They had also to include in the definition of Central Asia he had given the western territories of the great empire of China, that mysterious and inscrutable dominion which in its age was never old, in its decay was never feeble, and in its revolutions was never scattered. In the examination of the Chinese problem alone there would be sufficient material to occupy the attention of their society for a great number of years, to say nothing of the smaller countries of Siam, Tibet, and Indo-China, also to be regarded as belonging to Central Asia. If the question were asked what were the features common to these countries, the travellers present would agree with him in saying that, for one thing its physical and geographical features were on a larger scale than elsewhere in the world. Then there was the ethnographic interest of Central Asia. He did not himself believe that our own race had sprung from the inhospitable regions of the Pamirs, as he had been taught in boyhood: but, at any rate, the ethnographic problems of Central Asia gave scope for deep and prolonged research. Then there was the beauty and romance of the chief centres of population. It was, however, the political interest which chiefly concerned the society. That interest rose from the fact that the whole of them, or at any rate portions of the whole of them, even those which had a national existence and independence, had been vitally affected by contact with European countries, and had fallen under the influence and in some cases under the protectorate of European Powers, and their future would be determined largely by European influence—and by no influence more fully than by our own. (Cheers.) These considerations were sufficient to show that the problems of Central Asia were of the greatest magnitude and were calculated to appeal to the highest political instincts of the Englishman. Sir Edwin Collen had said that he (Lord Curzon) had made these problems his own. That was paying him, he thought, undue credit, but he could at least claim to have devoted the past twenty years of his life to Central Asian questions, and from the first he had aspired to follow in the footsteps of Sir Henry Rawlinson, who was great as an explorer, great as a scholar, great as a writer, and great as a man of affairs. Lord Curzon mentioned that a work of his on India was in type and on the eve of publication when he was appointed Viceroy. It was doubtful whether the work would now see the light; but he did cherish the hope that time and strength would enable him some day to write a work on Afghanistan, and on the lines of those he had published respecting Persia and the Far East. While calling upon younger men of the society to carry on the work of exploration, he said that it had to be admitted that Central Asian politics were in a backwater at present. The present Government had surrendered much of what Sir Francis Younghusband and gained in Tibet. In Persia our interests had not been adequately guarded, and in the Aden "hinterland" there had been a retrogressive movement; while in Tibet and some other directions exploration was discouraged. But nothing was more certain than that Central Asia would come to the front again. Asia was always with us, and had been great on the world's stage from the dawn of time. The future of Great Britain and Russia in Asia had not been determined by the recent arrangements, however successful those arrangements might be. However amicable our relations with Russia might be, vigilance on our part would still be required. (Cheers.) The future had its uncertainties. By recent diplomacy the Afghan question had not been advanced a single inch. Over the future of India herself there hung a dark pall which none could remove. We could only guess what was going on behind it, and the future was uncertain even to those who had lived longest in the country. The fact was that the Asiatic expert would be more necessary in the future than in the past. Curiously enough, however, the Asiatic expert was exposed to taunts in which even the Foreign Secretary had seemed to share when speaking in the House of Commons on the Anglo-Russian Convention. It was curious that in a country where we bowed down to the expert, accepting all the scientist told us, paying heavy fees to the surgeon, and entrusting our financial affairs to the lawyer, the expert in politics and travel was regarded with disfavour. The expert in Oriental geography, politics, and travel was given little or no consideration—though a politician who had spent a few weeks in India was accepted as a guide when he went up and down the country proclaiming his views. No country was so rich in Asiatic experts as our own, and in none was so little use made of them. But the experts of the Central Asian Society could go on with their work feeling that they were linked together by a common interest—the interest of a patriotic purpose—and he hoped that whenever any great Central Asian question came to the front that society would be exercising a wise influence in informing and guiding public opinion thereon. (Loud cheers.)

Other toast followed, and were spoken to by Lord Lamington, Sir Mortimer Durand, and the Chairman.

STIRLING POLL.

Liberal Returned.

GREAT INCREASE IN VOTE.

London, May 23.

The result of the Stirling Burgh's election, caused by the death of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, was declared late last night as follows:—

Mr. A. Ponsonby, Liberal ...	... 3,873
Mr. W. Whitelaw, Unionist...	... 2,512
Liberal majority	... 1,361

The result as compared with the previous contest shows:—

Increase of total poll ...	... 1,585
Increase of Liberal vote ...	... 1,158
Increase of Unionist vote ...	... 427

Yesterday 6,385 voted out of an electorate of 7,558, or 84·5 per cent., as compared with 74·7 per cent. who voted in 1906.

The results of the previous three elections were as follows:—

1900.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L)	2,715
Colonel O. T. Duke (U)	2,085
Liberal majority	630

1895.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L)	2,783
Mr. S. C. Macaskie (U)	1,656
Liberal majority	1,127

1892.

Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman (L).	2,761
Mr. W. T. Hughes (U).....	1,695
Liberal majority	1,096

The Socialists, it was stated voted mostly against the Liberal candidate. Suffragettes were present at the polling booths, and so keen was the enthusiasm on both sides that ladies acted as committee-room clerks, checking the register so that the men could go out to bring in the voters. In Stirling itself 2,653 of the 3,045 electors voted.

Mr. Ponsonby, the new member, was formerly Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's private secretary.

SCOTTISH LIBERALS' REVOLT.

A Licensing and Local Veto Bill for Scotland was the subject of discussion throughout yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons. The Government after blessing its principles, proceeded to kill it much to the disgust of the majority of the Scottish Members, who promptly revolted.

The Bill gives electors in any district the power to prohibit altogether the sale of liquor, or to limit the number of certificates for the sale of it. Its full title is "Liquor Traffic (Local Option, Scotland) Bill."

The Second Reading was passed by 189 to 73, and, then, on the motion of Mr. Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, the Bill was referred to Committee of the Whole House. This means that the Bill is practically dead.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

From a source in which the utmost reliance can be placed, I learned last night (says the "Central News" correspondent at Mentone) that Mr. Chamberlain has now so far recovered that he seems quite his old self. He is undoubtedly wonderfully better and it is many years since he has been so free from his old enemy, the gout. The right hon. gentleman looks bright and well, though he still manifests some slight signs of lameness when walking. Walks and drives he takes daily, and is now constantly receiving friends, all of whom are delighted at the great improvement in him. The weather now could not be more favourable to the distinguished patient. On June 18 Mr. Chamberlain will go to Aix-les-Bains to undergo the treatment, from which he hopes much. My informant tells me that he is greatly cheered by what he himself describes as the "swelling wave of Tariff Reform," and was particularly pleased at the result of the Wolverhampton by-election. He is seriously and keenly anticipating taking an active part in the councils of his party on his return to England.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDIAN UNREST AND RIGHT OF SUCCESSION IN KATHIAWAR.

The following letter appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—An article recently published in one of the half-penny dailies asserts that the existing unrest in India does not apply to Rajputans or the Rajputs.

I am a member of the ruling family of one of the States of Kathiawar, I count as intimate friends many Rajput nobles, and I am well acquainted with the inner politics of Rajputana. To-day the spirit of active and aggressive unrest which permeates India, and which has broken out so ferociously in Bengal, has as yet exercised but a weak influence in the Punjab—and the loyalty of the inhabitants of Kathiawar to the British Raj is firm. For how long it is to remain so depends largely on the policy of the Government of India in an important respect. Do the British people remember the causes which brought about the Mutiny? The fundamental reason for that rising was the interference of Government with the right of inheritance. And the evil policy of 1857 is at work in Kathiawar to-day.

The action of the Government of India during recent years on questions of succession has kindled a feeling of anger which may be fanned into active enmity at any moment. It is unnecessary to cite by name any specific instances—in one case the vacant Throne may be filled up by a Court favourite; in a second, because such an election is deemed likely to be popular, some outside claimant has been chosen; in a third, the ancient rules of inheritance are set aside to satisfy some faddist's whim, and so on and so on—in each case the lawful heir has been set aside, in each case the Government of India is responsible for the decision, and in no case has any reason been given for the act. The claimant has no right of audience either by himself or through his agents; and the unsuccessful claimant is merely informed that the Government of Bombay is unable to accede to his petition. If, under the rules, he appeals to the Secretary of State for India and is unsuccessful, a stereotyped reply is given that the latter sees no reason to interfere with the decision of the local authorities.

The people of India may not be, in fact they are not, ripe for popular representation, but can it be argued that the ruling classes are uneducated, or likely to be satisfied with a system of curt official "yea" or "nay"?

As I have said, Kathiawar is loyal, but the people have been sorely tried by the ever-present dread that such instances of injustice, are not isolated, and that the disease may spread.

We are men, and we think as men—if we are to be treated as children, can it be wondered at that we fear the dark? But I have heard it said, "In choosing successors or altering the rules of inheritance Government is following an Imperial policy in binding the loyalty of the chiefs." There is danger in that argument, if Government in buying the loyalty of one offends the many.

It is the feeling of uncertainty that is at the root of the unrest. The Rajputs would be loth to listen to the paid political agitator, but to argue that unrest has not reached Rajputana, because its rulers and people still loyally support the British rule, is blindly to disregard the truth.

They are loyal and they are unrestful, and it is for the Government of India to confirm them in their loyalty by removing the reason for their unrest; and I pray that Government may work while it is yet day.

I beg to enclose my card and remain.—Your obedient servant.

KATHI.

THE KING AT THE TOURNAMENT.

Stirring Naval Contests.

THE QUEEN'S INTEREST.

London, May 22.

The King and Queen paid the greatest compliment to the Royal Naval and Military Tournament to-day at Olympia. They stayed throughout the whole performance, and left quite an hour late.

Their Majesties and Princess Victoria, who were somewhat late in arriving, were received with a Royal salute when they took their places in the prettily decorated Royal Box, where a bouquet of Malmaison carnations had been provided for the Queen. The King was in undress Field-Marshal's uniform, and he regarded the crowded house with great interest as he stood with his hand at the salute while the band played the National Anthem.

In addition to General Sir F. Stopford and the members of the Executive Committee, there where in the Royal Box the Dewan of Nepal, Lady Gosford, Miss Charlotte Knollys, Miss Blanche Lascelles, Lord O'Hagan, Mr. Sidney Greville, General Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, Colonel H. C. Lagge, and Miss Violet Vivian. The Dewan of Nepal wore undress uniform with a red cap. The members of his suite occupied a special position close to the Royal Box.

HER MAJESTY'S APPLAUSE.

The Queen is always keenly interested in the Tournament, but she never showed her feelings so much as to-day. Throughout the performance there was no more animated spectator, and she constantly called the King's, the Princess Victoria's, or Lady Gosford's attention to what was going on.

The Naval Competition especially stirred her Majesty. She stood up, and remained standing from time to time, applauding vigorously while the sailors carried out their tough fight. What made her Majesty so deeply interested, and brought the King to his feet beside the Queen, was the way in which the sailor men not engaged at the moment in the competition squatted at the end of the arena and yelled violent encouragements to their fellows on the guns. The Excellent and, the Vivid were the two crews concerned, and it was a neck-and-neck race throughout, in which spectators were as breathlessly anxious as if they had been witnessing the race for the Derby.

The Naval Competitions, in fact, are making this Tournament memorable in the minds of professional people. The Queen noticed during the musical drive by the famous chestnut troupe, otherwise A Battery, R.H.A., that one of the horses had a trace undone. The driver did not stop, but leaning over he picked up the trace, and continued the ride. The Queen warmly applauded this part of the programme.

Their Majesties were greatly pleased with the display by the West African Regiment, and before they left complimented very cordially all the officers concerned in what they said was the most interesting of the whole series of Military Tournaments.

It is announced in the Russian papers that a Russian engineer has left Moscow at the head of an expedition for the purpose of enquiring into the possibilities of two immense tracts of country in Central Asia, selected by the Committee of the Bourse at Moscow in connection with the cultivation of cotton. This expedition will have its headquarters at Khokand.

PERFECT CURE OF SEVERE ECZEMA

Disease Had Lasted Over Two Years—Several Remedies and Medical Advice Proved to No Advantage—Feared He Would Lose Position—Immediately Relieved and Permanently Cured by Use of

ONE COMPLETE SET OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I had eczema for over two years on my body and neck. I had tried several remedies and also had private medical advice, all to no advantage. This was a source of great worry to me, being in a business where I have to handle food and my trouble, if known, might have meant the loss of my berth. When I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, I did so, and I am very thankful to say the eczema began to get better at once and before I had used one set, comprising Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, my skin was quite clear of eczema. It is now eighteen months since I tried the Cuticura Remedies, and I have had no return of the complaint, so I think that Cuticura has the right to the credit of curing me. W. Jennings, 100, Belle Ville Road, Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, Dec. 13, 1906."

ITCHING RASH

Kept Little Girl Awake. She Scratched Until Blood Came. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"Some time ago my little girl suffered from an itching rash on her back and legs. It was bad both night and day, but worse at nights. When warm in bed, she could not rest for she used to scratch until blood came. She was about two years old when I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. One cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment made her all right. She is four years old now, and quite well. Mrs. Annie Graham, Robinsons Cottages, High Seaton, near Workington, Cumberland, Dec. 16, '06."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; U. Towns & Co., Sydney; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; Canada, Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

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mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Elton Cup Tournament.

THE first game in the semi-finals of the above Tournament was played last night on the Cooperage between St. Mary's College and the Byculla Education Society's Institution and resulted in a win for the former team by three goals to love. The boys played excellent hockey and a faster and more spirited game has rarely been witnessed. The sides were very evenly-matched and played level throughout, and if the Byculla boys lost the day, their defeat must be attributed to the erratic shooting of their forwards, particularly when in front of the enemy's goal.

There was a large crowd on the grounds to witness the match and the greatest excitement prevailed, and cheering for the combatants was continuous. The St. Mary's boys are past-masters in the game and their reputation in the field of sport is great. They are the proud possessors of the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Cup and in the Junior Rovers' Football Tournament they were beaten by a narrow margin in the finals by their yesterday's adversaries after a very close game. But it is in Hockey that they excel most. Their players have been trained very carefully and one and all of them acquitted themselves very brilliantly. No defect could be found with their play and, whether it was their forwards, or halves or backs, all of them played with rare combination, and in tackling the enemy it would be hard to find their equals. The two best players in the team are decidedly D'Souza (right-back) and Jones (inside-right forward), and these were constantly exchanging places, and a better set of young men have been rarely seen. Regnaud's and Garthwaite's clearing and centering were also much admired.

The Byculla Education Society's boys are no doubt a good team and had they to play any of the other entrants in the tourney, they should certainly have beaten them. They have good material in them and an exceptionally strong back-line, and Horace, Easdon and little Edwards, the latter taking up the position in the second half, were an acquisition to any team. Their clearing and centering was excellent and their forwards were always ready to take up the ball. But when in front of the goal, whether it was due to over-confidence (nervousness it was certainly not) or ill-luck, they always failed and three shots which would have certainly scored were hit too high and passed over the barrier. Besides the two abovementioned players, S. Woods played a splendid centre-half and Millard was a fast inside-left forward. Edwards, who played right-outside-forward during the opening half, distinguished himself as much in that position as he did in the second moiety as left-back.

In the first half, the play was very level and D'Souza, who was playing in the forward line, notched two goals in quick succession and a third one was added by Pinto during the remaining period. All attempts of Byculla to score proved abortive.

From the bully-off, St. Mary's at once opened attack and Cyriaco's run was broken by Low. A return attack was made by Byculla and Rickwood ran with the ball splendidly but it went out. From a bully on the St. Mary's 25-line, Millard had a safe opening but he hit too high, the ball passing over the barrier. An invasion was now made by St. Mary's boys, and a strong assault met with a repulse; then Byculla bore down on their adversaries' flags and for a second time, with a clear opening, the Byculla forwards shot too high. Up and down play now ensued and some pretty dodging and clearing was witnessed. Pinto had now a run for the Byculla flags but Easdon saved, and the corner being granted, no score resulted. After a rush of the Byculla centre-half having been checked by Stokes, Jones, who was flying back in place of D'Souza who had gone to the forward line, by successful dodging centered the ball to Cyriaco, but the shot went wide. Pressing in a scrimmage, D'Souza scored. Play again was up and down and very fast, and when the ball was in mid-field Regnaud by skilful clearing centered it to D'Souza, and the latter with a clean shot sent the ball between the Byculla flags a second time amidst applause. Byculla now began to assail very hotly but Jones and Garthwaite were ever read to meet them. Again Regnaud was on the ball and dodging past through all opposition, but in centering to Cyriaco he hit too hard and the ball went out. The rest of the time Byculla were attacking, S. Woods and Jones for the defence playing very skilfully. Score:—

St. Mary's College ..... 2 goals.
B. E. S. Institution..... nil.

On change of sides, Byculla were again on the aggressive, but were driven out and play was confined to their ground for the next five minutes. St. Mary's, however, could not force an opening as Easdon and Edwards were always on the look-out and cleared all dangerous shots. Byculla now tried to break loose but were checked by Jones, but subsequently Harrison, supported by S. Woods, made for the enemy's flags but Carlos tackling the former the ball was shot out. Then Regnaud taking up the ball from Stokes put in a splendid run but was stopped by Easdon. The ball was at once taken to the other end, but although the Byculla forwards were playing with great dash, they could not pierce the enemy's defence. D'Souza and Regnaud put in another run but Easdon and Edwards were ever ready for them. Millard securing the ball, ran with it to the St. Mary's end, but his shot unfortunately was slightly wide. Play now was up and down and very contested. Regnaud, whose runs and centering were very much admired, was again on the ball, and Pinto taking it up from him shot goal in a difficult position at the goal-mouth. Play again was all over the field and D'Souza, who was again playing full-back, and little Edwards, were defending with exceptional ability for their respective sides. Then from a throw-in Regnaud centered to Pinto but latter's shot was again slightly wide. Millard and Harrison returned the attack but were sent back. Contested play at both ends closed the match. Score:—

St. Mary's College—3 goals.
B. E. S. Institution— Nil.

TEAMS.

St. Mary's College.
Goal—Walker.
Backs—Carlos, N. D'Souza (Capt.)
Half-backs—Garthwaite, Patrick, Stokes.
Forwards—D'Lair, Cyriaco, Pinto, Jones, Regnaud.

B. E. S. Institution.
Goal—A. Woods.
Backs—Easdon, Low.
Half-backs—Hamilton, Millard (Capt), Scott, Rickwood, Edwards.
Referee, Messrs. Fido and Gawthorne.

THE DERBY.

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Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS., BOMBAY.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Remarkable Play in Essex V. Yorkshire Match.

GOOD WARWICK BATTING.

London, May 22.

At the close of an eventful day's play at Leyton between Essex and Yorkshire, Essex, with five wickets to fall, led by 124 runs. To-day Yorkshire lost the first five wickets for 44, yet finished only 38 short of the Essex total.

Dropped catches and Hirst played an important part in Yorkshire's recovery. Scores:—

ESSEX.

First Innings.

F L Fane, b Hirst	15
J W H Douglas, c Wilkinson b Rhodes ...	40
P Perrin, lbw b Rhodes	35
C McGahey, lbw b Haigh	6
Rev F H Gillingham, c Hunter b Haigh..	79
Buckenham, c Wilkinson b Hirst... ...	39
Reeves, b Hirst	4
Robinson, b Hirst	0
W F O Favell, b Newstead	0
Young, b Hirst	2
Mead, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	226

Second Innings.

F L Fane, c Bates b Hirst...	3
J W H Douglas, c Bates b Hirst	6
P Perrin, c Hunter b Newstead	2
C McGahey, c Myers b Rhodes	20
Rev F H Gillingham, not out	26
Buckenham, c and b Myers	10
Young, not out	2
Extras	10
Total (5 wkts)	85

YORKSHIRE.

Rothery, b Douglas...	2
Rhodes, c Favell b Buckenham	1
Denton, b Buckham	7
Wilkinson, b Douglas	15
Hirst, c Buckenham b Douglas	74
Bates, c Reeves b Douglas	4
Haigh, b Douglas	6
Myers, c Fane b McGahey	41
Newstead, b Buckenham	1
Lord Hawke, lbw b McGahey	26
Hunter, not out	1
Extras	12
Total...	188

M. C. C. v. WORCESTERSHIRE.

In the M. C. C. v. Worcestershire match at Lord's Thompson and Llewellyn, followed up their splendid performances of the previous afternoon with some highly effective batting. Thompson also secured six Worcestershire wickets for 67 runs. Scores:—

M. C. C. AND GROUND.

First Innings.

M. C. Bird, b Cuffe	22
Llewellyn, c Cuffe b Burrows	154
Hardstaff, c H K Foster b S Hayward ...	4
Thompson G J c H K Foster b Arnold ...	91
King (J H) c Cuffe b Arnold	0
V L S Crawford, b Pearson	48
G T Branston, b Cuffe	8
C E de Trafford, b Burrows	17
Rev W V Jephson, c Bale b Arnold ...	14
C B H Maghay, b Arnold	1
Huish, not out	13
Extras	35
Total	402

Second Innings.

Llewellyn, b Burrows	4
Hardstaff, l b w b Arnold	3
Thompson, (G J), not out...	10
King (J H), b Simpson-Hayward... ...	26
V F S Crawford, b Burrows	25
G T Branston, b Cuffe	3
C B W Maghay, st Bale b Simpson-Hayward	35
Extras	1
Total	107

WORCESTERSHIRE.

H K Foster, c Jephson, b Thompson ...	21
Bowley, b Thompson	16
Pearson, b Llewellyn	1
Arnold, b Branston...	42
Cuffe, b Thompson...	42
W B Burns, b Llewellyn	18
R S W Swalwell, b Thompson	1
G H Simpson Hayward, not out	16
Burrow, c Jephson, b Thompson... ...	9
Bale, b Llewellyn	3
Bird, c Huish, b Thompson	1
Extras	16
Total	184

LANCS. v. DERBYSHIRE.

Rain interfered with play in the match between Lancashire and Derbyshire at Old Trafford. Scores:—

LANCASHIRE.

A H Hornby, c Humphries, b Bestwick ...	8
A C Hartley, by Cadman	33
Tyldesley, b Warren	16
L O S Poidevin, c Lawton, b Cadman ...	24
Sharp, b Cadman	38
H D Stanning, c Humphries, b Bestwick...	15
Radstone, c Humphries, b Cadman ...	4
Dean, c Humphries, b Bestwick	13
W Brearley, c Lawton, b Bestwick ...	0
Cook, c Morton, b Bracey	8
Worsley, not out	14
Extras	11
Total	184

DERBYSHIRE.

L G Wright, b Brearley	13
Morton, retired hurt	5
Cadman, c Poidevin b Brearley	4
Warren, b Dean	2
Needham, c Worsley, b Brearley	31
C A Olliviere, b Brearley	18
A Sherwin, not out	4
A E Lawton, not out	34
Extras	12
Total (5 wkts) ...	122

SOMERSET v. SUSSEX.

Sussex won this match at Taunton by an innings and 128 runs.

In the Somerset first innings Cox took 4 for 73 and Relf (A E) 4 for 47. In the second Killick took 7 for 63. Scores:—

Vine, b North	77
Relf (R), c Newton b North	27
Killick, c Robson, b North	28
Relf (A E), c Braund, b Lewis	94
H L Simms, b Braund	36
Leach, c North, b Robson...	18
C L A Smith, c Crowder, b Lewis ...	71
Cox, c Newton, b North	9
Vincett, not out	42
Dwyer, c Deane b Lewis	27
Butt, c Newton, b Robson...	8
Extras	3
Total	445

SOMERSET.

First Innings.

Cranfield, b Cox	21
J Daniell, c and b Cox	6
Braund, c Butt, b Relf (A E)	1
P S A Banks, c Smith b Relf (A E) ...	1
Lewis, c Vincett b Cox	5
J C Deane, c Dwyer b Relf (A E) ...	8
Crowder, c Cox b Relf (A E)	4
Robson, c and b Cox...	16
Whittle, c Relf (A E) b Killick	60
Newton, run out	36
North, not out	30
Extras	12
Total... ...	200

Second Innings.

Cranfield, c Simms b Vincett	4
J Daniell, l b w b Killick	11
Braund, c Leach b Relf (A E)	2
P S A Banks, c Cox b Killick	10
Lewis, c Simms b Killick...	0
J C Deane, b Killick	1
Crowder, c Butt b Killick	24
Robson, c Vine b Vincett...	51
Whittle, c Butt b Killick	6
Newton, c Relf (A E) b Killick	0
North, not out	1
Extras	7
Total... ...	117

SURREY v. WARWICKSHIRE.

Rain interfered with play in the match between Whyteal this morning at Kia

Charlesworth and Lilley batted remarkably well, the former hitting seven fours, Lilley had a narrow escape from being run out when three only. Scores:—

SURREY.

Hayward, l b w b Charlesworth... ...	60
Hobbs, c Quaife (W G) b Charlesworth ...	40
Marshal, b Field	8
Holland, not out	89
J N Crawford, b Field	10
Hayes, c Quaife b Santall	13
Captain Read, c Santall b Field	6
Lees c Santall b Field	16
H D Leveson-Gower, st Lilley b Quaife .	1
Strudwick, b Field...	1
Smith (w) lbw b Quaife	3
Extras	10
Total	252

WARWICKSHIRE.

Kinneir, c Crawford b Lees	38
Lieut. Street, c Hays b Crawford ...	14
Baker, b Lees	1
Hargreave, b Crawford	6
Quaife (W.G.), c Holland b Crawford ...	0
Charlesworth, St Strudwick b Hayes ...	69
Lilley, not out	51
A. C. S. Glover, not out	14
Extras	6
Total (6 wkts.) ...	200

TENNIS.

The Simla Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The Simla Lawn-tennis Tournament finals were played off at the Viceregal Lodge here to-night in the presence of the Viceroy, Countess Minto and a large gathering of Simla society.

Major Turner and Miss Macrae won by two sets to love, beating the runners up, Captain Stanborough and Mrs. Norman, 3—6, 7—5 and 6—3.

Her Excellency Countess Minto afterwards presented the prizes to the winners, consolation prizes going to the second couple.

Mr. Farr is to be congratulated upon the successful manner on which he managed the Tournament.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been to the Government of India, dated 3rd June.

Slight rain during week in parts Konkan. Standing crops generally in good condition. Threshing of rabi crops in progress in parts Sind and East Khandesh. Cotton picking progressing in parts Ahmedabad, Baroda and Palanpur. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Deccan, Kaira and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Karachi, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 37 to 49 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 22 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 60 per cent. and in Karnatak 40 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient, and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 23rd ultimo: works—Panch Mahals 1,961, West Khandesh 147; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 902, West Khandesh 1,519, Nasik 1,057, Ahmednagar 3,005, Poona 152, Sholapur 598.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th June 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	2	3	56 p. m.	68	34
Teheran ...	5	12	15 p. m.	2	45
Suez	5	2	25 p. m.	0	27

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Manyuen and Tengyueh (4-6-08.)

No information has reached head-quarters confirmative of the report that any native soldiers were killed in the disaster. It may be taken, therefore, that this was not the case, as the names of any such victims must have been reported ere this to the regiments concerned by surviving relatives and friends.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Percy Henry Havelock Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers, younger son of Colonel Bailey, late Royal Engineers, 7 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, and the Hon. Isabel Nora Gwendoline Balfour, daughter of the late Lord Kinross and the Dowager Lady Kinross, 6 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh.

REPORTING upon the iron and steel industry in the United States, *Dun's Review* says that dullness continues, the outlook for the year being indicated by a reduction in the estimate of ore shipments to 20,000,000 tons. Several mills have resumed, including some of the leading rail plants, but these are not started at more than one-third of their full capacity.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The instructed observer of our system of public Primary Education will not be long in noticing one of its prominent features, its lack of diversity of type. We offer exactly the same Education to all classes of children without regard to differences of social condition. The child of the professional man and the child of the landholder, the child of the artisan and the child of the unskilled labourer are all alike put through one and the same course of study. To any one who carefully considers the aim and purpose of Education as preparation for the work of life, this oneness of type must appear a serious defect and I am certain that this is one important cause of the apathy of the working classes towards Education. The labourer in field or factory cannot understand that his child gains any appreciable advantage by being three or four years at school—during which time the family is deprived of such help as the child can render in doing the work of the household or in adding to its scanty income. No increase of practical power appears to result from the education that the child receives; he does not seem to become quicker and cleverer with his hands or eyes or even to develop satisfactorily in mere strength of body. As to mental development it is so doubtful a quantity that it eludes even the highly educated observer. It is therefore only to be expected that the masses should regard with utter indifference and even with dislike a process which puts them to some expense, deprives them of the help and assistance of their children in the duties of the home and seems to do no good whatever to them and on the contrary to weaken and make them less fit for physical labour. I think it is causes such as these, rather than the burden of fees, that account for the unwillingness of such a large number of parents of the labouring classes to send their children to school.

Of course, no serious educational thinker will contend that in any educational system, however well devised, provision can be made for more than a very limited number of varieties of type. Only a very few broad distinctions of occupation and social condition can be admitted in framing the educational system. But these broad distinctions it is essential to recognise and when they are not recognised, education fails to do its work from a national standpoint of view.

Now when we consider the quality of education imparted not only in our Primary but also in our Middle and High Schools (*i.e.* the Lower and Upper Secondary Schools) we discover, as I have said, no sign there of variety of educational type. It is all of one type without a trace of specialisation. Its dominant note is "generalisation," and this is a false note. The only social type that the present system of instruction (both Primary and Secondary) can serve, with whatever limitations, is the literary and the professional classes. It would not, of course, be fair to say that the system was devised to suit their children only; but such is certainly the result.

To properly develop our system of Primary Instruction we must organise it on the differential principle. We must have a type of instruction that will meet the requirements of the children of the literary and professional classes who will proceed to the Middle and afterwards to the High School; and we must have a different type that will serve the needs of the labouring classes (provision being also made here for some form of instruction for the special benefit of the artisan classes); and then if our funds permitted it we might with advantage develop a type of school that would provide a suitable education to the children of the business and commercial and trades classes. Thus 'specialisation' should be our key note in the organisation of our Educational system.

I shall not here discuss the improvements that seem to me to be needed in our system of instruction for the children of the literary and professional classes, in other words, the system which is in vogue at present in our Municipal and Aided Primary Schools. It has relations with Secondary and Collegiate education and its consideration is too large a subject to be attempted here. The schools for business and commercial classes do not belong to the immediate future, though their ultimate development is a necessity in a preeminently commercial city like Bombay. I shall therefore confine my observations to the consideration of the modifications and changes by which the present system can be made to meet the real requirements of the people, by which I mean the working classes.

1. The first reform necessary is Simplification of Studies. Our Education is plethoric. The overloading of the curriculum is the disease that afflicts it. The learning time of the child of the labourer is strictly limited: What he gives to school is so much taken away from his wage-earning time and we owe it to him that we shall not allow any of his learning time to be wasted on studies that are in the nature of luxuries or accomplishments. These can do him no good, and may do him positive harm by producing in him a distaste for the work he will have to do in life. We should give up Kindergarten altogether. Kindergarten is not a subject; it is a method of teaching; it is a costly method requiring specially and carefully trained teachers and it is altogether unsuited to the requirements of the children of our working classes. Object Lessons are a sham and should be given up. Object Lessons are all right as a subject when the pupil can have a sufficiently long time at school; but when the time at the disposal of the pupil is limited and the information that the teacher can give is so elementary that the pupil will himself gain it when a little older, it is misuse of time to include them among the studies of the school. The Geography we teach in our schools is entirely unprofitable to the labourer's child. It gives him not a single clear notion about the divisions of land and water or about the topography or conformation of the city or village in which he lives. It is an absolute superfluity. Modi Reading and Copy-Writing which swallows up so much time are of very little benefit in comparison with the time they take up. The Arithmetic taught is too abstract and has too little relation to the business of practical life to be of much value, and the mental Arithmetic in fashion is a dreadful waste of the child's mental power. So far as intellectual work goes we must be content with the three R's alone: Balbodh or Gujarati or Urdu Reading and Writing; and very elementary and practical Arithmetic. Grammar in schools for the working classes is a superfluity. The time and labour that its teaching requires and the poverty of the results it yields are known only to those who have had to do with the teaching of this subject.

2. The second reform to be greatly desired (if not absolutely necessary) is what is known in England as Occupational Education. It is the best form of Manual Training for such schools as I am speaking of. Its interest is more real and more sustained than that of the former. The children of the working classes will have to support themselves by some form or other of Manual Occupation. What better preparation for life in their case than that they should be taught some occupation as a regular part of their work at school? I think Gardening is a peculiarly suitable occupation for introduction in Boys' Primary Schools for the working classes. In that occupation the child has the advantage of spending some considerable time in open air, of studying the properties of seed and soil, of watching the growth of vegetable life and of acquainting himself with practical botany in an interesting and first-hand way and when each scholar is entrusted with the care and cultivation of a little bit of his own garden it gives him a sense of proprietary responsibility which is of the highest value in the training of the citizen. Every such school should have a garden, where under a competent instructor the scholars should do their own gardening every day. There are, of course, other occupations which can be suggested but I consider gardening to afford special advantages. In Girls' schools, Cookery and House Management which are now taught extensively in English schools for the working classes are highly desirable. I am aware that "caste" makes the introduction of these occupations a much more difficult and intricate problem in India; but I am certain that the difficulties can be overcome by wise planning and organisation. Sewing is also a necessary part of a girl's education and should receive very much more attention than it does at present.

3. In constructing the educational ladder we must not forget to provide landing places at different stages. Such a landing place is a necessity at the close of the Primary Education stage. Many of our scholars cannot enter on Secondary Education. Their school course must be rounded off at the Primary stage and to do this we must provide for them a two years' additional course which will enable them to make a start in life with a sufficient equipment of general and technical knowledge. In these additional classes, therefore, we should provide for an advanced course of reading in Vernacular literature, an easy course in elementary science in the Vernacular language, and for suitable technical education of a simple and elementary character. This arrangement will meet the real requirements of the working classes in regard to the education of their children and cannot fail to make education popular among them. I am sure the provision of a suitable course of advanced reading in Vernacular literature is much more profitable than the introduction of English, a new and difficult language of which the student can acquire a mere smattering (if even so much) in two or three years. As to the necessity for the provision of Technical schools for the children of the working classes when they have reached the age of 11 or 12, I think Educational opinion will be entirely at one with me here. Such Classes (known as continuation Classes) are now a regular feature of the schools under the management of the London County Council.

4. The provision of Occupational Education together with that of Technical Education at the close of the strictly Primary course, will make it desirable to get the ordinary work of the school (reading, writing, arithmetic) done in the morning and devote the evening to Occupational and Technical training. This will not only enable us to take fuller advantage of school buildings; but will also be acceptable to poor parents who will thus have the help of the children during the working hours of the day.

5. The vast importance of the necessity for the Moral Education of the children of the labouring classes must be strongly impressed on any one who reflects that tens of thousands of such children are growing up in the midst of pitiable moral surroundings at home, with no kind of moral or religious education at school (if they attend a school at all) and with the certainty of plunging into the contaminating moral atmosphere of the factory, or the docks or the workshop. What influences have been directed to help them to live lives of purity and integrity in the midst of the fierce temptations to which they are exposed by the conditions of their work and surroundings? It is simply heart-breaking to think of thousands and thousands that go to ruin and premature death through drink and vice because no effort was ever made by anybody to train them to understand the duty of being honest and truthful and temperate. We are not doing fairly by the masses, on whose sweat and toil all our prospects depend, in not providing any form of *moral* teaching for their children. I would suggest the opening of Sunday Schools in connection with our Primary Schools. In these moral instruction should be given not only to the scholars but to all those who will come, in the elements of morality. A suitable course of moral instruction can easily be framed by the Educational officers of the Municipality with the help of schemes carefully prepared by the Moral Instruction League of England: and with the help of the head masters, and the overseers I referred to in my last letter, the work can be done without putting any appreciable strain on the workers. The Mission Schools are giving religious and moral training; it is given in some Aided Schools also; and its lack in the Municipal Schools call for immediate and serious attention.

(6) Lastly, our schools for the children of the working classes should make due provision for the amusement and recreation of children. The need for providing play grounds and gymnasia will be readily acknowledged, but besides providing these, it will be desirable to arrange for periodical amusements calculated to train the taste and educate the feelings of the children and grown up people as well. Eastern Exhibitions, small exhibitions of and talks about pictures, concerts of simple Indian local and instrumental music, and particularly song-services (kirtans) which are peculiarly acceptable to the masses, should be periodically arranged for in connection with songs of our Primary Schools and are sure to go a long way towards extending and popularising Education.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. WELINKAR.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 2.

We have not had rain since the middle of last month and should welcome a shower to lay the dust in the roads; however, apart from the midday glare the climate is cool and pleasantly breezy. The pulling down of the delapidated bungalow in Woodcock Spinney is an improvement. The timber from the old building has been coverted into a pavilion, but whether intended for a bandstand or a summer house is not apparent; if for the former the band is lacking; if for the latter, seats are absent. While on the subject of seats a few benches erected in shady spots near the principal roads would add to the pleasure of many a morning or evening walk, at small cost to the Municipality.

There was a good muster on the Volunteers' Rifle Range last Saturday, over thirty members competing in the monthly match which was fired at 600, and 200 yards under Bisley conditions. The members of the Volunteer Club got up an excellent "Variety Entertainment" on the 20th ultimo. The programme included an amusing farce called "The Little Sentinel," which was well acted, Mr. Graves being particularly good as "Sim." The character song, "Yes How, and his six little Wives" was also well rendered, as was the quartette "We're going to call in the Morning." The Medical Tennis Club "At Home" which took place on the afternoon of the same date passed off very successfully, all persons spending an enjoyable time.

To those interested in the Quetta-Nushki route it is gratifying to note that the trade returns for the last year show a total value of nearly 23 lakhs, being a net increase of 66 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

THE AGED POOR.

THE Little Sisters of the Poor have eventually succeeded in their efforts to establish a "Home for the Aged," but they find that the greater the success they achieve, the smaller becomes the result in relation to the large number that has to be provided for. The Hyderabad institution was founded in November, 1903, at Mulkapett, which is a suburb of the City of Hyderabad (the Nizam's Dominions), and soon after it was found that the accommodation was insufficient for the number of deserving poor who needed admission. The attention of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. C. S Bayley, and of Major Haig, lately First Assistant Resident, was drawn to the institution, and in 1905 they succeeded in procuring and giving the Sisters a plot of ground in a healthy situation on the Hughes Town Road, in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, within a few minutes of the Railway Station. The site being thus secured, some of the members of the Nizam's Railway staff kindly interested themselves in the matter of the building and assisted in the preparation of plans and estimates, which were made over to Rai Bahadur Sett Ramgopaul and Sons, who undertook the construction of the building for a sum of Halli Sicca Rs. 70,000, equivalent approximately to British Rs. 60,000, half of which sum was contributed by the Mother-General of the Little Sisters of the Poor, while some portion of the other moiety has been donated from Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Poona, and other outstations.

The Home has now been completed and a large number of Aged and Infirm Poor have been admitted of both sexes—Mohamedans, Hindus, and Christians alike, without any distinction as to class or creed, separate wards having been provided for Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives. Amongst the intrants are six Europeans from Bombay, who have recently been admitted, which is voluble testimony to the need that has been supplied. All the inmates appear to be quite happy and contented with the provision thus made of a comfortable Home for them to pass the declining years of their lives, and the blessing thus afforded to these poor people must reap its own reward. Benefactors and Friends are welcome to visit the Home any day between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

The Sisters receive no help whatsoever from Government, nor from any Mission: their only endowment is "Hope," and if to this be added the "Charity" of those who are able to contribute their mite towards the maintenance of this institution, their "Faith" in the perpetuation of the work thus begun will be materially strengthened. The Home is supported only by voluntary contributions, and therefore any contribution to its funds, no matter how small the amount, will be thankfully received and faithfully applied. "Though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing." "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Impressions of the Operators.

The report of the Telegraph Committee having been published in a Resolution our representative visited several signallers and operators with a view to find out what they thought of the Committee's proposal. The impression among the general body of signallers is that the proposals are not satisfactory and they do not think it is possible to meet with their principal grievances. The proposal for six hours duty in the night, seven hours in the evening and eight hours in the day cannot be practically carried out as this arrangement cannot fix their total hours in the week at 46 which the Committee propose to do.

The opinion of the leaders of the signallers who took a prominent part in agitating the question is that it is impossible to have two batches for night duty. The night duty counts from 7 p. m. to 5 a. m. which means a period of ten hours, and there cannot be two batches working for six hours each in that period of ten hours. Again, the weekly average work of an operator cannot be 42 hours in a week according to the calculation fixed by the Committee. The average must come up to over 48 or at least 50 hours a week. If the night watch is fixed at six hours, then there can be but only one night watch in ten hours. The new proposals will be put into effect from Monday and the operators are waiting to see how they work. After that they intend to meet informally and consider the proposals. The leaders admit that on paper, however, the Committee's proposals appear very satisfactory but they doubt that if they will be found practicable. The operators have their doubts as to the working of the new proposals but they would still wait till Monday to see how they are found in practice; and after a fair trial is given, the operators will have their own say in the matter.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

A very successful Concert was given last night on the tennis court at Woodland Hall, Massagon. The grounds were very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and were also brilliantly illuminated. There were various items of songs, tricks, etc., which were greatly appreciated by those present. A dance followed which, too, proved a great success.

IN a Vienna newspaper appeared the following: "Wanted, by important firm, a commercial agent; good talker, arrogant, and unscrupulous; good salary, with prospect of increase if satisfactory all round."

THE foundation-stone of England's first "skyscraper" has just been laid at Liverpool. The building will be 300ft. high, and is being erected for the Royal Liver Friendly Society on a site overlooking the Mersey.

THE Royal Blackheath Golf Club, the oldest Club in England, celebrated the tercentenary of its foundation in April. The Club has only seven holes, and they are all on a public common. It has few solid possessions—just a few fine old Club heirlooms—but many memories, great memories. "In a very modern sense," adds a writer in "Fry's Magazine," "it is poor, having neither magnificent Club-house, nor splendid links of eighteen holes. But the Royal Blackheath is like a fine old English gentleman of the best type, ignoring all the new ways of thought and life, eschewing all sordidness, clinging to the fine simple principles of its forefathers. That is just what it is, the fine old English gentleman, whom the age has outstripped. It is a Colonel Newcome; and no golfer of feeling and sense will wander past Blackheath without raising his hat in respect to the great tradition. Sixteen hundred and eight."

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Marmora".

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Marmora", Commander G. H. C. Weston, R.N. R., with the English mails of the 22nd May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Marjoribanks, Mrs J S	Browne, Mrs
Follit, Mr and Mrs G H	Browne, Mr H
Chisholm, Mrs D C	Wood, Mr R
Jackson, Miss	Dalton, Major C
Griffiths, Mr J	Weir Mr J
Gompertz, Miss	Collings, Mr A J
Body, Mr E R	Tuite, Col
Acton, Mr H T	Tomar, Mr Esm
Weir, Mrs and infant child	O'Kearney, Miss C D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Campbell, Mr R H	Bellarin, Mr P
Vicars, Miss	Robertson, Mr and Mrs L J and child
Andrews Mr C	Nawab A F Abdur Rahman
Jardine, Mr M R	Steward, Lt H D
Simon, Lt P B	Wardropper, Mr and Mrs
Lang, Mr. B L	Jacob, Major, and Mrs H F
Le Fevre, Mr D	Woodd, Mr A M
Javeri, Mr and Mrs	Edie, Mrs D C
Britts, Mr G	Shroff, Mr N F
Carnegy, Mrs	Aziz Mr S A
Byrt, Mr A H	Sharples, Mr
Ramshaw, Mr E C	Waller Mr J
Denham, Mr T	Smith, Capt E C
Gorneo, Capt H	Greenberg, Mr F
Webber, Capt M R H	
Dinshaw, Mr F E	

FROM BRINDISI.

Crawford, Mr F L	Aga Khan, H H and The Valet of Aga Khan
Buckland, Mr F M	Leatham Mr E H
Paris, Mr and Mrs G B	Wad

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IN ADDITION to the usual Down and Up Week End Express Trains on SATURDAY and MONDAY, a Down Express Train will run from Bombay to Lonavla, on MONDAY, the 8th June, 1908, and an Up Express train from Lonavla to Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1908, to the usual timings.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 5TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

ALL will welcome the cheaper re-issue of the Dictionary of National Biography which Messrs. Smith Elder and Co. its publishers, have just commenced. No single work in our language has extended to so many volumes as this Dictionary. This series of brown volumes is to be seen in some large public libraries, but is rarely to be met with in private collections, and many public libraries even cannot boast of possessing a set. Fifty pounds is a long price to spend on one book, however useful and indispensable that book may be, and none but those blessed with very long purses would ever think of purchasing such a work. Most of us were content with referring to the volumes at public libraries only when there was pressing need for such reference. A work of reference ought to be at one's elbow in his own study. Its proper place is on the shelf of the private collector and student. Until now the enormous size and the high price of this indispensable work of reference have stood in the way of its popularity. But now the publishers have done away with both objections at one stroke, by reducing both the price and the size to a third of the original. The number of volumes is reduced to twenty-two by the happy device of merely using thinner paper than in the original edition, so that it is found possible to compress every three volumes into one in this re-issue. The type and size of page of the original edition remain exactly as they were, and thus it is very easy and convenient to refer, as the references to the original work apply with but slight change to the new re-issue. The first of the new volumes contains thirteen hundred pages, but it is not unduly bulky on that account, and is certainly less unwieldy than many a volume of half its number of pages.

When five years ago an index volume containing very nearly fifteen hundred pages was issued as a very useful appendix to the sixty-six volumes of this Dictionary it struck many that the whole work, if issued on such paper as the index volume, could be reduced to a manageable number of volumes. The publishers have utilised this idea with the gratifying result that we now see. The price of the new volumes is also proportionately low, and the whole work will cost a little over sixteen pounds for its twenty-two volumes. This may be considered really very cheap when we look to the fact that the work contains nearly thirty thousand or, to be exact 29,108 pages, excluding the supplement, or 30,500 if we include that. Many students and even ordinary general readers who looked wistfully at the long row of these brown volumes at the library as beyond their slender means may now think of becoming the proud purchasers of these new blue volumes at a small monthly outlay. Not only is the price and number of volumes reduced to a third, but also the original interval at which they were issued is to be reduced to a third. The volumes of this work were, in the first instance, published every three months, and this rate was kept up without any hitch with very commendable punctuality, and the whole work was completed between 1885 and 1901 in seventeen years. The re-issue will be published at monthly intervals and the twenty-second and last volume will be out by the end of the next year. Thus within a measurable period the English-speaking people all over the world will be able to procure this truly national work about the lives and deeds of their famous men of the past generations, written by eminent men of the present generation with great care and accuracy, in their own homes for leisurely reading and study, not as heretofore accessible for hurried reference in public libraries alone.

It is well and proper to recall, as Mr. Sidney Lee, its present editor, does in the first volume of this re-issue, that this great work owes its existence to two men, but for whom it would not have seen the light, and we should have been still without the national record of our great men, George Smith, the publisher, and Leslie Stephen, the man of letters. The former, the founder of the publishing firm of Smith Elder, conceived the idea of publishing a grand biographical work of reference regardless of cost, which was to include men of eminence of all nationalities, and to surpass all other general biographical dictionaries in the world. He communicated the idea to Leslie Stephen and asked him to carry it out. But the latter very properly pointed out that such a dictionary, if it was to be of any value for original research, was well nigh impracticable owing to the want of writers who could deal adequately with foreign celebrities. He therefore suggested that the scope of the projected work be confined to the English nation alone and to produce a work which could compete on equal terms with similar German and other works in progress on the continent. This limitation of his original idea was accepted by George Smith, and Leslie Stephen planned the present work and edited its first twenty-six volumes, when, owing to continued ill-health, he gave up the editorship to his assistant, Mr. Sidney Lee, who carried it to the close, and is also responsible for this re-issue. The financial outlay on the work was enormous, something like a hundred thousand pounds, a fraction of which could only be recovered. Similar projects in the past had miscarried for want of funds. But Smith did not look to the financial return so much as to the honour and credit of producing a worthy national biographical work. He was a princely publisher and had also amassed wealth in another field. He resolved to devote a part of his wealth to this worthy object of giving England its national biographical dictionary without any hope of an adequate return. Its editors cast their nets wide and had no less than 700 contributors, many of whom were eminent writers. They all combined to produce a really monumental work. Smith did not live to see quite the end of this work, but he saw the greater part of it. This work is his best monument, and the prefatory memoir which Leslie Stephen wrote does him full justice. Leslie Stephen lived to see the last volume published, and died in 1904, a little after the index volume appeared. His labours in this work were appreciated by his Sovereign, who made him a Knight of the Bath chiefly in recognition of his services as editor of this Dictionary. But Smith died without any such recognition. He has rendered it possible for us to have a work the like of which in other countries are produced only by the State or State-aided Academies. As is well said by Mr. Sidney Lee, "it is in truer accord with the self-reliant temperament of the British race that this Dictionary of National Biography is the outcome of private enterprise and the handiwork of private citizens."

MODEL TOWNS.

MR. JOHN BURNS' Bill for Housing and Town-planning is so eminently practical and desirable that it is enjoying that Parliamentary rarity, blessings from all sides. Like the now famous New Patent Law' it is so simple a thing that the only reason one can give for its tardiness in making its appearance is that it offers no scope in party politics. As an idea it is far from new however for Germany has long recognised that to construct properly is far better and, in the long run cheaper, than to repair, and for thirty years has given the necessary powers to Municipalities to enforce what is deemed necessary. When England has the same powers to use the time will speedily come when drainage matters will simplify themselves automatically, and the end should certainly prove that there is a reduction in administrative cost to be obtained by applying to the town the same ideas which are adopted in every *urbs urbe*, every town within a town, the great factories which depend for their successful running on making all details subservient to the main scheme. Prussia works on the same lines as Germany in this respect and successfully uses an Act passed in 1875, which gives the municipal authorities the right, subject to the agreement of the local police authorities, to decide how the street lines and building lines shall run in all new parts of towns and even villages. One very important clause in the Act provides that plans may be made for all possible and probable needs of the near future, and as this is taken to mean anything up to thirty years ahead it follows that the local bodies have taken a commonsense view of their duties, disbelieving that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. An excellent example is afforded in Germany by Cologne. After three hundred years of stagnation its trade began to revive about the middle of last century and the space within the fortifications became overcrowded. Most of the streets were narrow, the sanitary arrangements were of the most primitive and inefficient kind, the old gardens were covered with buildings. In 1883 there were on an average only 32½ square yards of area to each inhabitant, whereas in the year 1752 there had been sixty. In 1883 there was only one park of about four acres in the old town, and that soon afterwards had to be used for an enlargement of the harbour. There were a few short avenues of trees and a very few small shrubberies in the town, and one park, with an area of about 27 acres, outside the gates. Then the town began to make large use of the powers given it by the Act of 1875. Between 1880 and 1890 the old walls were destroyed, and their site and the ground on each side of it was made into a magnificent semicircle of park along the sweep of which seven playgrounds for children provided with play-tables and sandheaps are distributed. In 1888 the park-like Volksgarten of 38 acres, and in 1889 the Town Wood of 255 acres, which cost £127,000, were provided. In 1898 the South Park was added. There are now sixty-seven parks with an area of nearly six hundred acres. So much for reforming the old town, but the matter does not end here. Zones have been created on the outskirts, and instead of waiting for the houses to be built, streets of a total length of one hundred and forty-three miles have been planned and planted with trees. Had Mr. Burns passed his Bill through Parliament thirty years ago how different a place would outer London have been and almost equally all the large and growing towns of England. Fortunately it is not too late, and if adequate provision is made—greater than any under existing English law—for the beautifying of areas already over-built the Bill will go down to history as a genuine step towards an Utopia with brick walls.

DAYLIGHT HOURS.

THE battle of the hours is still being fought out in London. The question is, Will business men—and consequently every serious-minded person—rise with the lark and retire to rest when daylight dies? Some people have set about calculating the consequent saving of gas or electric light and prove that it would come to an enormous figure in London alone. This at once seems to have tempted the London County Council to veer round to the early to bed and early to rise theory, and three distinguished astronomers were asked their opinion as to the feasibility of the change, not in an official sense, but just because of their fancied familiarity with the movements of the heavenly bodies. Sir Robert Ball spoke slightingly of daylight, saying as far as he was concerned he could do far better without it. This hardly bore on the argument especially as the great star-gazer cannot really abolish it, but you cannot expect an astronomer to keep to solid grounds in reasoning. In the tropical heat of the great Bombay and Indian controversies on change of time no one ever dreamed of making so radical an alteration in hours and habits as sober London is talking about. The quarrel, or rather manly resistance, then was over a trifling sacrifice or gain of thirty-nine and a half minutes and the putting on or back of town clocks. India was never asked to make a total subversion of the habits of a life-time. The change suggested now is all in the direction of the simple life that we hear so much about. England last year held pageants that took her sons and daughters back to the Middle Ages and beyond, glorifying the past that her Puritan ancestors had condemned. The desire to utilise daylight and put away artificial illumination brings back the period before even rush-lights and candles were thought of. How the long nights of winter will be regulated and the dubious beginnings and endings of foggy London days defined it is hard to forecast. Doubtless clocks will be made that can "trim" according to the seasons, and some one will invent a popular method of fixing the sliding scale of business days. When first mooted, the idea seemed too eccentric to be entertained, but now we have the anything but visionary London County Council discussing it as a possibility, and learned as well as business men thinking it not half a bad plan. If it be worked out, the milkman will not always have the top of the morning to himself and the vicious rattle of his cans will be lost in the general turmoil of ordinary business life.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora."

AN earthquake was recorded on the Simla seismograph, on Wednesday night last, with its centre about 400 miles distant.

WHAT'S in a name? Lieutenant-Colonel Warliker has passed an examination and is "Fit to go to Russia." Is another revolution coming?

COL ROOSKEPPEL, Acting Chief Commissioner of Frontier Province, arrives at Simla today (Saturday).

A further reduction of eighteen thousand took place last week in the number under famine relief in the United Province where the change from public to civil works is in general operation. Bengal, on the other hand, reports an increase of five thousand.

A PUBLIC enquiry is to be held by the Magistrate of Meerut in connection with the recent Ghaziabad railway accident, when the charges against the two assistant station masters will be investigated and the fullest publication invited. A railway official will be deputed to attend the enquiry to furnish expert information in connection with the technical question involved.

WE understand that a marriage has been arranged between Major H. A. P. Lindsay, Indian Army, son of the late Major A. F. Lindsay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and Charlotte, daughter of the late Major A. F. Stewart, 98th and 23rd Regiments.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE]

MATHERAN.

THE prineipal topic with me, as with most of us, is the weather. For the last three or four days to me, dwelling on the hilltop at Matheran, it has been an altogether delightful topic. From now until the rains break Matheran is at its very best and really it is difficult to pick holes in any part of the day. The mornings are cloudy and cool—delightfully cool. After breakfast till tiffin the sun asserts itself over the clouds, but to compensate, a beautiful sea-breeze blows across the plateau of this hotel and makes its verandahs delightful to take one's ease in. And if one does not understand that Matheran is a place to take one's ease in, then one has still to learn all its delight and charm. I do not mean sluggishness. There is the morning ride or walk to be taken on the shady side of the hill, if may be. After that there is the gathering at breakfast and the pleasant subsequent gossip! Wonderfully light and soporific to the mind this gossip. What one's morning pony was like, what one brought from the border yesterday, the state of the tennis tournament, the question of the hotel food (most important and unsatisfactory this last)—these are the things we talk about after breakfast for half an hour or so. Then from 11-30 to 4-30 comes pesee, perfect peace, in one's own little bungalow, that is assuming one has got rid of the borahs, shoe-makers, and silver and brass merchants. This is by no means an easy task. The persistance of the Matheran Moochie (query as to the spelling), is worthy of something better than the profits to be derived from the making of bath slippers and sambur leather boots and shoes. But if you have made your peace with the hawkers and no teething baby squalls in the adjacent room, then there is perfect quiet for you from 11-30 to 4-30, tempered by the chance of a delightful sea-breeze.

I begin a new paragraph to discuss these hours between 11-30 and 4-30. These are times entirely favourable to literary work. And yet the fact is, as many conscientious ones will tell you, that Matheran is a very hard place indeed to get anything done in. There is something in the atmosphere that simply laughs at work. My unfinished novel was begun up here some years ago and the "dolce far niente" character of the place accounts for the little progress it has made. Matheran is a place to dream in, beautiful dreams if you will, but you may not put them on paper, the genius of the hilltop forbids. But what matters whether you put your dreams on paper or not, so long as you have dreamed them. The desire to let others know of them is merely a sop to personal vanity and not to be encouraged. These are hilltop thoughts, divine for the individual, but caviare, it may be, to the general. One may be permitted to mention one of the principal feelings one has. It is that of out of the world-ishness, the feeling that we have got away for the time from the necessities, pleasant or otherwise, of life on the plains below. Many casual circumstances favour the illusion, which the steam tramway in vain does its best to destroy. Here on the hilltop we live, as it seems to me, a simple joyous assistance, without thought of what was or what is to be. We are tremendously agitated over the handicaps in the tennis tournament or the laying of a dancing drugget in our hotel, but the ordinarily important things of our life in the plains can wait. They simply don't matter on this little hilltop of ours. It is a lotus-eater existence, and, if we take it aright, it is full of rest and peace.

BABIES, BORAHS AND BRIDGE.

All that I have said would be perfectly correct if it were not for the babies, the borahs and bridge. It is natural for a baby to howl, especially when teething, and it will howl just as readily by night as by day. And the hotel bedrooms have very thin partitions, much too thin for anything like privacy, and your night's rest will not improbably be disturbed by the chota baba's howls. Then there are so many people wanting to play bridge at all hours, and some of them are so nice that it is simply impossible to say no. And if you don't play bridge, you play "hearts" or at least you can't refuse to learn. Failing "hearts" there are billiards and music, all of which are enemies to repose and quiet. I wonder how many people have come up to Matheran with the fixed intention of doing so many hours literary or other work each day. The first day one was, of course, too tired on account of the journey. Then the next day you still felt a little slack and resolved to put off work for twenty-four hours. And as with every day—you found you simply could not do anything. If there is a genius of Matheran, it is the genius of slackness. Why it should be so I really do not know. Of course, like other hill stations, it is liverish, but that is not sufficient to account for the prevailing slackness. The only hour at which I find it possible to get anything done, is midnight. It is midnight now and, except for the never ceasing croaking of the grasshoppers, there is absolute stillness. Not a baby is howling and not a breath of wind is moving against the verandah chicks. I will confess that this deep stillness exercises a somewhat depressing effect upon me, and I almost believe I would like to hear the clang of a tramcar bell.

PROGRESSIVE HEARTS.

To-morrow night we are having a progressive "hearts" tournament at this Rugby Hotel. Everybody has entered and there will be much excitement culminating in the two best, or luckiest, players dividing the magnificent entrance fees. But before that is achieved there will be much laughter and no end of talk. Later on we are to have a concert and, perchance, a little bit of play acting. We are easily amused up here, but our amusement is nane the waur o' that. To-morrow night another adventurous spirit and myself intend to let off no less than five rupees worth of fireworks, purchased this afternoon at Mr. Yacoob's general stores. These are native fireworks, some of them perhaps from China, and they are quite good and extremely cheap. Crackers are the principal feature, and they are crackers too, calculated to arouse heart-stirring emotions in the juvenile audience. We are really letting off the fireworks for the benefit of the kiddies, though, speaking for myself, I am just as keen on fireworks as any child on the hill. Matheran is a great place for the under tens. Among other privileges they have is that of eating at least two meals a day with the grown ups. Then also there are a good many children's parties, and there is the monkey man, to say nothing of countless monkeys playing among the trees and making strange noises. Then there are lizards on the walls of one's bedroom, and the praying mantises, to say nothing of many other wonderful things of nature, all of them delightful to the grown-up as well as to the child. Anyone young or old, who has enquiring and observant mind can find quite enough to occupy himself with from morning till evening in this hilltop of Matheran.

THE SEASON.

The season, which is now so near a close in a fortnight or so has been the dullest for many years. There has been no tennis worthy the name. The bridge has been of a very inferior quality. Hill ponies are scarce, poor, and extremely expensive. At the present moment there is no tariff for ponies or chairs on the hill, and the result is that you have to pay through the nose. I tried to get a pony to-day for a morning ride and the owner asked Rs. 2-8. The tariff price was Rs. 1-8 and for infinitely better ponies. In the same way the other night I took a rickshaw to go out to dinner a distance of quarter of a mile, and subsequently to bring me back. The detention was less than at a Bombay dinner and nevertheless the bill was Rs. 5-2. I must in fairness state that Mr. Low, the contractor, accepted Rs. 2-2 without dinner. And all this is due to the Matheran Steam Tramway. I think it only fair to that enterprise to say that I have considerably modified my views of its convenience and comfort, but I cannot see why everything else should be unfairly prejudiced merely to give it a chance. I have found it extremely convenient to travel by, but I do not believe it can pay, and I do not believe in its permanency under existing arrangements. People who used to come to Matheran a dozen years ago, will remember the number of really good ponies there were. Russian, Ringleader, Imperial, Cossack, King, Amir,—to mention only a few ponies, whose names were celebrated in Matheran in those days. Ebrahim Khan was the power then and had a large and useful stable. Nowadays you get your pony from the dhobi, the butcher, the barber, and like as not he has a sore back, I mean the pony. The Steam Tramway has no doubt facilitated access to the Hill, but it has otherwise done a lot of harm.

TENNIS.

Just as the season was nearing an end people began to bestir themselves. First of all we had a Mixed Doubles Tennis Match with the Parsees. This proved of great public interest, too much so as I think, as these matches are not race-shows, but friendly contests. Also it is not usual to shout applause when the other side miss a stroke. Applause of good play is, of course, all right, but the failures of the other side, although no doubt very grateful, should be enjoyed in silence. The match itself was rather one-sided as, with the exception of Mrs. Tata, the Parsee ladies have still a good deal to learn as tennis players. There was, thank goodness, no absurd presentation of silver cups or anything of that sort. The Mixed Doubles Match was succeeded by a concert at the Rugby Hotel in aid of Captain Macpherson's scheme for providing a nurse for the Matheran Hospital. Modesty forbids me saying anything about this concert. The lady Pierrettes certainly looked very charming and the concert realised over Rs. 200. I am glad to learn that Captain Macpherson has been successful in raising funds to secure the presence of a nurse at the Matheran Hospital for at least two years. This year's Superintendent has proved a great success, and the hospitality dispensed by himself and his wife has been more than generous. On Saturday night there was a Fancy Dress Dinner and Dance at the Rugby. There were a number of very good costumes, among which it would be invidious to particularise. The music was provided by a band, which had been brought up by certain Parsee gentlemen for the Matheran week. I shall content myself with saying that it was not good. I am now once more in Bombay, but residence in Matheran will apparently this year be possible and charming for at least a fortnight longer. The hill is at present delightful and everyone who can get up there now should go.

ANOTHER MOTORING ILLUSION GONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is the heading of a very interesting article in a well-known motor trade paper, and refers to the fact that the French, the pioneers of the pleasure motor car are, from a motor manufacturer's point of view, in a very bad way, with their exports rapidly declining, and their faults too long glossed over by their early reputation now exposed to public view, with the result that most French cars have fallen in reputation and orders.

The reasons for the collapse of French motor cars are various, but may be set under the following headings:—(1). Lack of knowledge of foreign trade requirements, and inattention to customers' complaints and orders. (2). French manufacturers under-estimated the strength of the motor movement in countries other than France. They believed themselves the leaders, whereas statistics recently published show that Great Britain has the greatest number of motor cars in use, viz, 79,000; Germany over 36,000 and France only about 34,000; as a matter of fact, if the world was taken I find France would only be fourth and not third, as America has certainly nearly as many in use as Great Britain, if not more, so that France from being the pioneer in the manufacture and use of motor cars has now fallen into the fourth position, and Great Britain as a user of motor cars has left France far behind.

The net result of this is that French manufacturers have much fewer orders than usual, this year, and as far as I can find from inquiries there are only one or two French firms that have increased their British business at all, and probably the reason why one of them, namely, De Dions, has done so is because the manufacturers of the De Dion cars have had the advantage of an English Company to advise them, and considering the multitude of their orders, British advice was apparently worth following. On the other hand we see some British firms, even in this year of financial crisis, increasing their business and actually selling more cars than ever before.

In powerful motor cars the British six-cylinder principle initiated by Mr. Napier shows a progress this year greater than ever before.

The number of six-cylinder cars sold since 1st October 1907 to 20th April 1908, is 37·6 per cent. greater than last year, and the orders still in hand to be executed within the next two or three months show 98·3 per cent. in advance of the same period last year.

The whole matter interests me greatly because at a dinner held on February 28th, 1906, I set out clearly that the French motor car trade was on the decline; since then it has looked better than it really is, by reason of the imports to this country of French motor busses, and motor cabs, but the next six months will see such falling off as will once and for all establish the fact that British cars are best to sell to motor car users in this country.—

Yours, etc.,
London, May 21. S. F. EDGE.

THE gratifying reception that was accorded "Society Recollections in Paris and Vienna, 1879-1904," has encouraged Mr. John Long to issue a supplementary volume under the title of "More Society Recollections." In this work, the author, an English Officer, covers ground both in France and Austria, that was left untouched in the first volume, and he travels over a wider area of Southern Europe generally. The particular attraction of these reminiscences of the lighter side of the life and manners and morals of Continental Society is, that the writer possesses a knowledge embracing a period of twenty-five years, and he approaches his material, not from the critical point of view of the usual globe-trotter, but in the amused and good humoured and appreciative spirit of the man of the world. The volume will be copiously illustrated from photographs of celebrities.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

RIOTING IN THE LATIN QUARTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The assailant of M. Dreyfus is a journalist named Gregori, who has been arrested.

Later advices from Paris state that rioting took place all the morning in the Quartier Latin and two hundred arrests have been made.

M. Dreyfus was attacked at the moment President Fallieres was quitting the Pantheon.

The utmost excitement prevails, and it is believed the President was shot.

M. Dreyfus's wound is not considered serious.

THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEM.

Speech by Signor Tittoni.

THE DANUBE-ADRIATIC RAILWAY.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A telegram from Rome states that Signor Tittoni, speaking to the Chamber of Deputies, said that a complete agreement between Great Britain and Russia regarding Macedonia, would probably result from the meeting of King Edward and the Tsar at Reval.

The capital for the construction of the Danube-Adriatic Railway, he continued, had already been secured.

Italy's naval demonstration on the subject of the establishment of post offices in Turkey, was fresh proof of the decisive influence of a good military organization upon foreign policy.

Its success was due to the policy of European solidarity now followed in the East.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Labour Opposition Squashed.

EMPHASIZING FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The House of Commons have rejected, by 225 against 59, a motion brought forward by Mr. O'Grady, protesting, in the name of the Labourites, against the King's visit to Russia. It was suggested that Russia was forcing the visit in order to rehabilitate her credit.

Sir E. Grey said the King was acting on the constitutional advice of his Ministers, and as negotiations for a new Treaty were on foot, the visit was intended to emphasize the friendly relations between the two countries.

MISSIONARY EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

Education in Uganda.

EFFECT ON THE NATIVES.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill opened a Missionary Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, last evening, entitled "The Orient in London."

Mr. Churchill in his address testified to the excellence of the relations between British Colonial officials and missionaries.

He himself saw in Uganda a race of negroes who owed their education and abandonment of native customs solely to missionary enterprise.

RIFLES FOR THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Nine Hundred Camel Loads Leave Regan.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Reuter (Teheran) states that 700 Afghans have left Regan and are proceeding eastward, escorting nine hundred camel loads of contraband rifles and ammunition, which probably have been landed on the Mekran Coast and destined for the North-West Frontier of India.

THE CASABLANCA BRAWL.

Official Statement.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

An official statement issued in Madrid declares that the brawling at Casablanca was confined to the native irregulars.

AUSTRALIAN PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Australian Commonwealth's Pensions Bill has passed both Houses.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

No Cause for Alarm.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey said that the despatch of a Russian temporary punitive expedition to the Persian frontier had not violated the integrity of Persia and British interests were not concerned.

INDIA RAILWAYS BILLS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Tenders are invited for £2,500,000 India Bills for Railways.

TROUBLED PERSIA.

Wholesale Dismissals.

SHAH TO QUIT THE COUNTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Owing to representations by notable persons, the Shah has dismissed from his court six persons of his entourage, of whom one, Amir Bahadur, has taken refuge in the Russian Legation.

The Shah has now left Teheran for his country house.

It is rumoured that he intends to quit the country.

GERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.

Officers Convicted of Cruelty.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A telegram from Berlin states that a Court-Martial has sentenced a Sergeant in the crack regiment, the Guards Artillery, to fifteen months' imprisonment and to degradation, for brutality to his subordinates. Six hundred cases were mentioned in the indictment. One victim committed suicide.

Lighter sentences were inflicted on seven other non-commissioned officers.

THE DERBY TIME.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A repetition called of the time in which the Derby was run is two minutes thirty-nine four-fifths and *not* twenty-nine four-fifths.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The race for the Oaks Stakes was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result :—

Signorinetta	1
Courtesy	2
Santeve	3

REWARDS FOR LOYALTY.

Honours for Border Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

In the current "Gazette," the Government of India have notified the conferment on Badshah Khan, Khan of Dir, of the title of Nawab, which was enjoyed by his late father, Muhammad Sharif Khan of Dir. This distinction has been granted to the Ruler of Dir in recognition of the active loyalty displayed by him during the recent Mohmand disturbances. On hearing that the Panjkora bridge, which is the key to Dir and Swat, was threatened with attack from a large force of malcontents from the more remote regions of Bajaur, he collected his forces at the bridge with such promptitude as to induce the would-be assailants to withdraw. He kept his gathering at the bridge throughout the disturbances, and the fact of the best fighting strength of Dir, Jandul, Bajaur, and Maidan, with the leading Khans of these areas, being collected at the bridge ready for instant action, contributed largely to prevent the spread of the disturbance.

The services of Malik Mir Akbar Khan Loargai Shinwari, of the Khyber, have also been rewarded by the title of Khan Sahib. This chief has manifested his loyalty on several occasions in recent years, and during the recent attack on the Khyber he rendered signal service.

Lord Minto and the Foreign Office are to be congratulated on the commendable promptness with which these rewards have been got out.

DEATH OF MR. J. T. WOODROFFE.

References at the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

Intelligence was received in Calcutta to-day of the death of Mr. James Tisdell Woodroffe, late Advocate-General, Bengal. Sympathetic references were made at the High Court to his death by the Chief Justice, whose Court was crowded with members of the various branches of the legal profession.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

The undermentioned officers passed the tests for final retention in the Indian Army, on the 4th May :—Captain W. H. Bowden, 109th Infantry. Lieutenant A. C. G. Smythe, 105th Mahratta, L.I., Attached 109th Infantry.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS June 5.—Captain Williams, 31st Lancers, from Meerut.
Captain Nutt, R. H. A., from Umballa.
Major Brownlow, R. G.A., from Quetta.
Captain Hogge, 47th Sikhs, from Dera-I-Khan.
Major Dalton, R. A. M. C., from England.
Colonel Crygan, R.E., from Abottabad.
Lt.-Colonel Wynch, 41st Dogras, from Cawnpore
Major Carnegy 121st Pioneers, from Poona.
Colonel Kerrich, 28th Light Cavalry, from Sauger.
Captain Webber, 3rd S. Horse, from England.
Colonel Tuite, I. A., from England.
Lieutenant Saword, Royal Scots, from England.

DEPARTURES, June 5.—Major Dalton, R. A. M. C., to Rawalpindi.
Major Eyre, R. G. A., to Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension to officers attending the entrance examinations for the Staff Colleges, of the provisions of Indian Army Order No. 405 of 1907, which promulgated the rule for the grant of detention allowance to officers of British and Native regiments when detached from their stations on temporary duty.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Sequel to the "Yugantar" Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The rule which was obtained on behalf of Hem Chander Sen and Birendro Nath Sen of Sylhet, who were implicated in the bomb case, against the District Magistrate of Alipore, to show cause why bail should not be granted, came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. F. R. Roe, District and Sessions Judge, Alipore.

Mr. Norton, counsel, with Mr. Barton, appeared to show cause against the rule ; but as nobody appeared in support, the Judge, after carefully going through the records, discharged the rule.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, before Mr. Thornhill, Monoj Mohan Bose applied on behalf of Nikheleshwar Roy, proprietor of the "Sumati Press," for the return of the various articles taken away from his press by the Police.

It is stated that the "Yugantar" was printed at this press during the several raids made on the press by the Police in connection with the different "Yugantar" sedition cases. The Police took away types, printing galleys and various other press requisites to the value of several thousands of rupees and were detaining them although the cases were over.

Mr. Thornhill : Were those types used in printing seditious articles ?

Applicant : Some of them were used in the printing of the paper.

Mr. Thornhill : I do not think you should get them back.

Monoj Babu : There cannot be any confiscation of press materials in such cases, as has been held by the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Thornhill : I think there is something in what you say. I shall call for a report from the Criminal Investigation Department and pass orders on the 12th instant.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Poisons Act of 1904 is made applicable to the Baluchistan Agency.

It is notified, that licenses for the export of arms or ammunition or military stores issued by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam shall be valid only for the Native States named in them, and not for export beyond such States.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Oldfield, 74th Punjabis, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Rev. H. A. C. Herbert, Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign from the 21st proximo.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta and the Bishop's Commissary will arrive on tour at Gauhati on the 7th instant, Shillong 9th, Dibrugarh 20th, Tezpur 24th, returning to Calcutta on the 30th.

The following Indian Medical Service officers revert to military employ.—Captains J. O. O'Leary, H. M. H. Melhuish, W. F. Brayne, and M. S. Irani, and Lieutenants H. C. Buckley C. E. Palmer, W. D. Wright, N. S. Sodhi and H. P. Cook.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Sim resigns his seat on the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Taylor officiates as Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, vice Atkinson on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Macnair, C.S., officiates as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz is posted as Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Garrett officiates as Assistant-Collector, Imperial Customs, Bombay.

Mr. G. C. Leach to be an Inspector of Mines in India.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay is confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, vice Campbell transferred.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed permanently to the Army Remount Departments:—Major B. J. H. Humfrey, Captain G. H. Badcock, Lieutenant D. H. Vanrenen, Captain E. C. Loch, Captain C. E. M. Mayne, and Lieutenant D. R. Hewitt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieutenant F. V. Wilson retires from the service.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. Sutherland officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-West Railway, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Craster on leave.

Captain G. J. W. Smythe officiates as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 3.

SIMLA NEWS.

The State Ball.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Colonel Roos Keppel stays at Viceregal Lodge during his visit to Simla.

Sir A. H. McMahon, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, will also be a guest of the Viceroy here shortly.

Lieutenant, Lord Winter, formerly A.-D.-C. to the High Commissioner of South Africa, has arrived here and has taken up the duties as Extra A.-D.-C. on H. E. the Viceroy's staff.

The following take part in the State Lancers at the State Ball at Viceregal Lodge to-night :—H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Dane, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Erle Richards, Sir Louis Dane and H. E. the Countess of Minto, Mr. Erle Richards and Lady Adamson, Sir Beauchamp Duff and Mrs. Aikman, Sir Harvey Adamson and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Justice Richards and Lady Duff, and Mr. Miller and the Hon. Mrs. Spence.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

The Mohmands and their Friends.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of questions engaging the public mind at Home just now the position of affairs in India continues to attract considerable attention, and the calm manner in which not only the European community but the law-abiding section of the native population has received the Calcutta outrages has greatly impressed people here. The "Times" alluding to the prosecution of three Bombay Editors expresses satisfaction that the Government of India have "at last" begun to take vigorous action regarding sedition in the vernacular Press. "We have no wish," says the leading journal, "to see extreme reactionary methods introduced into India, but there should be no more trifling with sedition whether written or uttered. The stability of British rule must not be endangered for the sake of mere consistency of devotion to abstract principles." The "Times" further finds comfort in reflecting on a lesson of the recent revelations that ought certainly not to be overlooked, namely, the evidence it has afforded of the many potent factors which constitute our reserve of strength. "The Indian Princes, for example, stand almost exactly where the British Government stands in confronting the forces of anarchy. The unrest of which we hear so much is not confined to British India, but can also be detected in varying degrees in the Native States. The more prominent Princes dislike the revolutionary agitator as much as we do, because they recognize that his destructive propaganda would not long leave them untouched. The identity of interest between the Government and the ruling Princes in this regard is a matter for congratulation, although it is really made the subject of comment."An interesting allusion to the general question was made by Sir James Digges La Touche in the admirable paper on the United Provinces read by him yesterday afternoon at the closing meeting of Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. "If," said the ex-Lieutenant Governor, "I am asked the reasons why the United Provinces have hitherto escaped the unrest which has agitated Bengal I should certainly adduce as a principal cause the superiority of the revenue administration over that which is possible in the sister provinces. In the United Provinces the District Officer and his assistants are compelled by their revenue duties to be in close touch with every class of the agricultural community. The Government appears not merely as a tax collector, but as sharing with its subjects in misfortune, and the District Officer is a friend who has earned the trust and confidence of his district and of the natural leaders of the people." Mr. A. G. Fraser, Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, who is now on a visit to this country, made the political restlessness in India the subject of a lecture he delivered at King's College, Strand, on Tuesday. Although Mr. Fraser, who by the way is a son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, only speaks as a looker-on, he pointed out that there are numerous points of similarity between India and Ceylon and he expressed views that will be endorsed by many who possess actual Indian experience. The title of his lecture was "Indian Education and the Unrest." The ferment is, he says, working in Ceylon as well as in India ; it may not be so intense in any one place as in some parts of India ; but it is more widespread because education has taken a greater root among the people. Moreover, the unrest is not confined to the political sphere, and some of it is not bad. All that is harmful arises, in his opinion, from our "false system of education," and the only way to remedy the evil is to effect a combination between East and West on Japanese lines. To the discussion that followed, Dr. John Pollen made an interesting contribution. He had, he said, just returned from an extended visit to India and Ceylon. In India he had discussed the situation with all sorts and conditions of natives, from the Sardar Natus at Poona to the ryots and students of Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, without discovering any signs of unrest at which the Sirkar need to take alarm. There was, as Mr. Fraser had said, unrest also in Ceylon but it had not come to any head because, generally speaking, the Ceylonese were kept busy at the right things and had no time to froth about politics. In India the unrest resembled the education we had hitherto given the people ; it was very "surfacy"! As a remedy for the alleged increasing social alienation between the Anglo-Indian and Indian communities he suggested (1) an increase in the number of "sympathetic Irish administrators" (2) an extension of Masonic Lodges in all centres where Europeans and natives congregate, and (3) the restoration of princedoms wherever possible. He hinted that much might be done in Bengal to restrain the "madness of the moment" by judiciously granting the big zemindars executive powers and by making them, under due restrictions, collectors and magistrates of their own estates. They would, he declared, know how to deal with the student class. The May Meetings are now in full swing and the Indian agitation is one of the prominent topics at the missionary gatherings. The Bishop of Lahore, speaking at a meetiug in support of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, referred to the difficulties connected with the unrest as enormous, but said that among the native Christians it was the awaking of Christian life which had been long expected. The Christians wanted to evangelise their own country by their own native missionaries. Testimony to the same effect was borne by Bishop Gill of Travancore at a meeting of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society. He reported that the converts were saying definitely : "If you want us to subscribe you must give us a voice in the affairs of our Church." There was a meeting at Magdalene College, Oxford, on Saturday for the purpose of considering "England's opportunity in India." One of the speakers was the Bishop of Stepney who, if he has been correctly reported, spoke with an assurance that could hardly be exceeded by the experienced prelates who have come home to attend the great Pan-Anglican Conference. Perhaps the possession of an East End Bishopric makes its holder an authority on our Eastern Empire. Lord Curzon, in his speech at the Central Asian Dinner, complained with some bitterness of the cavalier way in which the expert in geography and travel is treated in this country, and we know what Mr. Keir-Hardie's opinion is. He thinks that a globe-trotter in a few weeks' run through India may learn more than a man who has been a generation in the country. The cockney Bishop does not go so far as that, but he says there are multitudes of vigorous, capable Englishmen who have spent many years in the service of the Government in India who scarcely realise what the English race has been working for all this time. There must come in India some great—should they call it renaissance or revolution? Come it must, perhaps twenty, thirty or fifty years hence. It was their business not to attempt to stay that renaissance but rather transmit, not destroy it." *Nec tuitor ultra crepidam.*

THE MOHMANDS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

As nothing much more is to be done at present for Dinizulu, the Parliamentary friends of that gentle and ill-used creature are now taking up the cudgels for the Mohmands, whom they wish to protect from "methods of barbarism." Two days ago a commencement was made by Mr. Lupton who wished to know whether the British troops now "invading" the country of the Mohmands were destroying the villages and burning the crops and granaries of the villagers. Mr. Buchanan replied :—"We have no detailed information beyond what appears in the telegrams, but I understand that destruction of the towers of the villages and in some cases the burning of stores of corn have been among the punitive measures inflicted on the tribesmen who, as the honourable member is aware, made unprovoked raids into British territory and committed murder and pillage upon British subjects." The hon. member who was aware of this subsequently asked the following nice supplementary question :—"Is it the fact that in the late Afghanistan (*sic*) war we did burn the crops and orchards and they drove us out of the country?" Naturally Mr. Buchanan did not condescend to reply, but he (Mr. Lupton) is not easily put off and he has tabled another question for next week. He wants to know "what are precisely the offences alleged against the Mohmands" and the dates upon which the offences were committed. Sir Henry Cotton has given notice of a similar inquiry and he also intends to invite Mr. Buchanan to explain "whether there are any special causes for the unrest among these hill-men which would account for their recent conduct." "Unrest" again. *Toujours prediz.* Mr. Mackarness, though he has not deserted Dinizulu, is also concerned to know "the precise objects of the Mohmand expidition ; when those objects are likely to be attained ; and what terms have been offered to the tribes against whom we are fighting". From these and other signs it will be seen that certain honourable gentlemen are gradually recovering from the cruel blow inflicted upon them by the removal of the Secretary of State to a sphere in which there are no Luptons, Cottons or Rutherfords.

TARIFF REFORM.

While the House of Commons has been spending the best part of the week in discussing the uncharitable squabbling of the Christian Churches over the religious education of the children of the poor, the House of Lords has devoted two long sittings to a question of more interest, I fancy, to Indian readers than the strife of Denominationalists and Undenominationalists. On Wednesday the Duke of Malborough initiated the discussion I refer to, by calling attention to recent changes which have been made in the tariffs of the self-governing Colonies for promoting their economic development and the extension of their trade relations with the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and the desirability of increasing the productive power of the Mother Country and the Empire as a whole by the arrangement of reciprocal preferences. The Duke was followed by Lord Cromer who once more proclamied his stout adhesion to economical orthodoxy, though he showed his impartiality by giving the Government one or two backhanders. He should not, he said, have intervened in the debate had it not been that "beery voices" at Peckham and elsewhere had said "that before long this question will come to a greater extent than hitherto into the arena of practical politics. I do not think that the Budget recently introduced by the Prime Minister in another place is calculated to postpone the advent of that era." Viscount Ridley, one of the most enthusiastic if not one of the most brilliant of the younger men in the Tariff Reform camp, and Lord Wolverhampton, who devoted his maiden speech in the gilded chamber to India, continued the discussion. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by Viscount Milner who is probably the greatest asset of the extreme Tariff Reformers, now that Mr. Chamberlain is *hors de combat*, but has neither the temperament nor the platform style required in the leader of a great political movement. Lord Avebury resumed the debate, and, although he is on all other points at variance with the Ministry, once more expressed his unwavering belief in their fiscal policy. Viscount St. Aldwyn, who at one time was considered almost a Cobdenite, showed that if he is a Free-Trader he is so with a difference and an apparently increasing difference. He does not deny—nobody does—that the Tariff Reform movement is gaining ground. He thinks that the attitude of the Government at the Imperial Conference was justified by the results of the last appeal to the country. "But the desire for colonial preference, the desire for better relations between Great Britain and her Colonies from a preference given by this country, has not only grown in the self-governing Colonies themselves, but it has grown in the United Kingdom as well. (Cheers.) I think anybody who watches the political barometer, who sees the results of the elections that have taken place within the last year or two, must see that there is a movement in this country in that direction which no wise Government can neglect." Later he said :—"I do think that it is far from impossible that the next general election—which cannot be deferred beyond a certain time—may see a Government in office which will be prepared to recommend the adoption by this country of the grant of preference to our Colonies." Lord Curzon confined himself entirely to the Indian aspects of the fiscal problem, and as his remarks have been summarised in Reuter's telegram I need not further allude to his speech, except to say that it must have removed the last vestige of hope remaining in the minds of Free Traders that his attitude with regard to fiscal reform would prevent him becoming a member of the next Conservative Government. Lord Crewe was rather shocked by the ex-Viceroy saying that the fiscal policy of India during the last 30 or 40 years has been shaped far more in Manchester than in Calcutta. "It is," said the Colonial Secretary, "perfectly true that to a certain extent we have to safeguard ourselves, but I should be sorry if it went out as the opinion of this House, that our policy has been one of pure selfishness, and Lord Curzon's words gave some colour to that belief." The late Lord Northbrook, who was an ardent Free Trader, was accustomed to say that whenever the financial interests of England clashed with those of India the latter was the sufferer. In smaller matters there has been a welcome change in the last few years, and in this connection it will be noted with satisfaction in India that the expenses connected with the visit to this country of our honoured guest the Prime Minister of Nepal are to be paid by the British Treasury. Not so very long ago India would have been required to pay the bill.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The pronouncement of Mr. Asquith on the subject of Women's Suffrage, of which you have heard by telegraph, is the subject of much comment. The Prime Minister's declaration that the matter may be dealt with by way of "amendment and extension" to the Reform Bill that will, barring accidents, be submitted by the present Government before they go out of office has been received by one section of Suffragists with feelings of entire satisfaction and by another section with distrust. The contents are the members of the Women's Liberale Federation who are so satisfied with Mr. Asquith's promise that they have declined to take part in the great procession of Suffragists and Suffragettes that is being organised. The non-contents are the more militant associations; the more ladylike aspirants for electoral privileges as represented by the societies of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett and Lady Frances Balfour are the respective heads, do not appear to have committed themselves at present to any definite action regarding the Prime Minister's statement of Wednesday. Half a dozen young persons belonging to the Women's Freedom League yesterday made a raid on the Prime Minister's official residence and are now suffering martyrdom at Holloway.

Sir Theodore Martin's interesting monograph on the late Queen Victoria shows what her views about Women's Suffrage were. Writing in 1870 she read:—The Queen is most anxious to enlist everyone who can speak or write to join in checking this mad, wicked folly of "Women's Rights," with all its attendant horrors, on which her poor feeble sex is bent, forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety. Lady. . . ought to get a *good whipping*.

It is a subject which makes the Queen so furious that she cannot contain herself. God created men and women different—then let them remain each in their own position . . . Woman will become the most hateful, heartless, and disgusting of human beings were she allowed to unsex herself ; and where would be the protection which man was intended to give the weaker sex? The Queen is sure that Mr. Martin agrees with her.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In referring to the Asiatic Society's dinner last week I forgot to mention a curiously little slip—"even Homer nods"—made by Lord Reay. The learned President incidentally referred to the periodical "Hunterian" oration "in honour of the discoverer of the circulation of the blood." Shortly afterwards a friend sitting not far from myself passed to me a slip of paper on which he had written the following :—"Did Hunter also invent the sauce?" Not a bad *jeu d' esprit*.

The annual "reunion" of the Indian Civil Service Club which takes place at the Trocadero on the 11th of June is to be honoured by the prosence of Viscount Morley, and there is sure to be an extra large gathering. The Indian Cavalry Dinner will be held nine days earlier at the Savoy ; that of the Hyderabad Contingent at the Grand on June 5 and that of the Punjab Frontier Force, at which Lord Roberts will preside, at the same hotel on the 10th proximo.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

The Close of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 4.

With the arrival of June the Mahableshwar season practically comes to an end, though the monsoon is hundreds of miles away and the climate up here is nicer than ever. Polo is at an end and the smart ladies have fled with their cartloads of boxes; a week hence no one will be left but the rising plainly from Dusteypore, who prefer the offchance of drowning to the certainty of being grilled alive if they rejoin the illustrious head of the family before the middle of July. Meantime the judges and professors are congratulating themselves on the dispensation which ordains a close season for criminals and scholars, and are wondering what it will feel like to do a little work once again.

Golf, tennis and badminton contests have all been fought and the veterans have held their own against the younger blood. Colonel Anderson still charms the unruly golf ball round rocks with a dexterity of touch which makes us realise what triumphs he might have achieved in the world of handicraft had not a wayward fate ruled that he should live by his tongue and not by his fingers. Mr. Arthur, in the more active games, is as vigorous as ever and shows no signs as yet of requiring the "seat" that Providence has thoughtfully provided at Elphinstone Point for his old age. Mrs. Bain and Mrs Kerrich at Golf and Miss Willis at badminton and Miss Shuffleworth at tennis—all won well-deserved first prizes, and to enumerate the winners of second and third prizes would be to give a list of the visitors. This is all very satisfactory and makes it unnecessary to draw invidious comparisons between the many gallant and graceful performances which we have witnessed.

But you will naturally say "golf before breakfast, bridge till tiffin, sleep till tea, tennis till dark. So far so good. But what about the evenings?" Well, we have not neglected the pleasures which a well-spent day enables us to enjoy at and after dinner. The club has been particularly festive, and been the scene of many well-attended guest nights, followed by small informal "kick-ups," not to mention a couple of larger dances at which proceedings lasted till after midnight Nor must we omit to mention two most successful concerts, one in aid of the Dufferin Hospital at Sholapur and the other to support the Polo Ground at Mahableshwar, which, for charitable purposes, ranks between Zenana Missions and Pinjrapoles. The former concert was given at Four Oaks, Mrs. Branson's bungalow, where that admirable hostess catered nobly for our bodily as well as our aesthetic requirements. Among the men Captain Drummond and Major Burnett were very successful with their songs, while Mrs. Roper scored a distinct success with "Two Eyes of Grey" and brought down the house with "Damon," which she gave as an encore. Miss Mackenzie, whose introduction to the public was one of the main features of the entertainment, displayed considerable local powers in the two songs that she sang. Her low notes promise great things, and with training she should make a distinct mark in the musical world. Miss Bolus, who showed herself an accomplished pianist, played a composition of Paderewski's, with much execution and accompanied several of the songs with real taste and expression.

The second concert was given at the club and apparently appealed equally to the well-fed Philistine and the fastidious connoiseur, which says much for the management and for the performance. His Excellency the Governor's Band was excellent, and it was a real regret to everyone that the fine Introduction to Lohengrin was not repeated. Miss Clarke sang three charming songs. Her rendering of Tosti's "La Serenata" was really most fascinating and Mr Muir Mackenzie's accompaniment was just what it should have been. This item alone was enough to raise the concert far above "the dull catalogue of common things." Captain Drummond gave a very robust rendering of the "Devout Lover" and subsequently caused a distinct flutter in the dovecot with his melodious and repeated query "Was it you" to which the official reply runs that "The answer is in the affirmative."

Thus ends a most enjoyable season, and as the clouds scend over the rapidly emptying station the shades of bygone years once more throng the deserted scene, Lodwick and Malcolm hardly less substantial than the last retired member of Council. And so it will be in years to come. Will the slim subalterns and blushing maidens of this season come back again next year or in years to come will they return as tubby majors and portly commissioners' wives? Time will show. Meantime how about the monsoon?

THE Government of Madras have requested the Director of Public Instruction to depute an officer of the Department on special duty to inquire into and prepare a scheme for a Provident Fund for the benefit of teachers in Aided institutions. An officer will very soon be appointed.

THE conversion of the present monorail tramway between Avadi and Poonamallee into a double line tramway has been provisionally sanctioned by the Madras Government, who will, however, consider any objections or suggestions on the subject submitted by the 15th instant.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

HOME.

THE King, after visiting Hawarden Church, and St. Deiniol's Library, returned to London from Eaton-hall on Friday. Their Majesties held a Court that night at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday the King received a Chinese Envoy who is studying the British constitutional system. The King will pay a State visit to the Tsar, arriving at Reval on June 9.

The King and Queen went on Monday to Aldershot, where field-day operations were carried out by 14,000 troops.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's-bush on Thursday, May 14, in very bad weather. The exhibition is still incomplete.

Drama.—A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Lyceum Theatre to advocate a national theatre as a memorial to Shakespeare.

Ecclesiastical.—We report the annual meetings of the S. P. G., the Missions to Seamen, and an address by Dean Wace on Biblical Criticism.—The Rev. A. H. Page, Rector of Tendering, has been appointed Dean of Peterborough.

Elections.—In Shropshire, Colonel Kenyon-Slaney's seat has been retained for the Unionists by Mr. Stanier, and by a largely-increased majority.—Polling for the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's seat (Stirling Burgh) takes place to-day.—Mr. G. Whiteley, chief Liberal Whip, is resigning his seat for the Pudsey Division of Yorkshire.

German Burgomasters are visiting England as guests of the British Municipal Society, and were welcomed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Haldane at Westminster on Tuesday. On Wednesday they visited Windsor Castle.

Ireland—According to a letter from "Catholicus," the Government's Universities Bill is not accepted by Roman Catholic.

Labour.—A strong feelling against the settlement provisionally agreed to by the Board of Trade and Labour leaders exists among the strikers on the North-East coast.

Law.—The Court of Criminal Appeal has held its first sittings. Two convictions have been quashed, and, in another case, leave to appeal has been given.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a High Court judgment in a "heriot" case.—A Jamaican insurance case, involving the question of liability for losses caused by fire at the time of the earthquake, has been decided in the insurance company's favour.

Naval and Military.—The cruiser Boadicea was launched on May 14.—Commander Powell has been reprimanded by Court-martial as partly responsible for the loss of the Gala, though the charge of negligence is dismissed.—Mr. Haldane has been appealing to Oxford and Cambridge Universities for officers for the Territorial Army.—The dress rehearsal of the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia took place on Wednesday.—The Navy League held its annual meeting on Wednesday.

Parliament.—The House of Lords, on the 14th, further amended the Scottish Land Values Bill, which the Lord Chancellor declared will consequently fail to carry out the Government's object. On the 17th, the House adopted the proposal for a monument to the late Prime Minister, and discussed the artillery of the Territorial Forces. On the 19th, the Importation of Plumage Prohibition Bill was read a second time. On the 20th there was a debate on fiscal policy—The House of Commons on the 14th discussed the Civil Service Estimates. On the 15th, the Access to Mountains Bill was read a second time by 177 to 65, and was referred to a Grand Committee. On the 18th, the resolution for the erection of a memorial of the late Prime Minister was passed. The second reading of the Education Bill was moved by Mr. McKenna, and was carried by 370 to 205 after a three days' debate.—Evidence in favour of the Daylight Saving Bill was given on Tuesday by Sir R. Ball and against it by Sir D. Gill. The Speaker presiding on Saturday at a lecture by Professor Masterman, emphasized the striking continuity of the House of Commons.

Political—The Prime Minister, replying to a deputation on Wednesday, said that the Government would bring in an electoral reform Bill, and would not oppose an amendment giving votes to women.—Lord Crewe and the Bishop of London were the chief speakers on Saturday at an Albert-hall demonstration in support of the Licensing Bill.—A trafalgar-square demonstration on Saturday demanded a 40s. duty on foreign hops.

Sport.—Only one first-class cricket match was decided on Saturday, owing to the rain on Thursday and Friday. Yorkshire beat Cambridge University by an innings and 133. On Tuesday M.C.C. beat Hampshire and Yorkshire beat Kent by nine wickets, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 92, and Sussex beat Derbyshire by four wickets. On Wednesday Surrey beat Worcestershire by 14 runs. Notts beat Leicestershire by 217.—Mr. Eustace Miles failed to wrest the tennis championship from Mr. Gould on Saturday.—James Edmundson, of Portrush, has won the Irish golf championship.—The ladies' golf shield has been won by Scotland.

Victoria League.—Sir E. Grey spoke on Wednesday at the League's annual meeting.

Wolfe and Montcalm.—A mansion-house meeting was held on Saturday to promote a subscription to the Quebec memorial to Wolfe and Montcalm as a "birthday gift" to Canada.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier, questioned as to Cardinal Logue's allegation of a rebellious spirit in Australia, declares on the contrary that self-government is drawing Australia and the Motherland closer together.—Our Sydney Correspondent says that French traders, alleging that only gin is prohibited, are shipping cargoes of wine, beer, and whisky into the New Hebrides.

Canada.—Mr. Bryce, speaking last week at a dinner of the Canadian Club in New York, said there had never been a stronger desire in Canada to remain in the Empire. This view was endorsed by the Deputy-Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, but Judge Longley, of Nova Scotia, predicted a time when Canada would be absolutely independent of Great Britain.—The Conservatives have rejected the Government's proposal for a compromise on the Election Bill. A prolonged session or a dissolution is expected.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt gave an interesting address to a Methodist Convention last week on the moral needs of the nation.

The Presidency.—It is thought that Mr. Taft will be nominated as the Republican candidate on the first ballot.—The nomination of Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, has been endorsed by the Minnesota Democratic Convention in a "platform" which is strongly in favour of tariff revision.

Aerial Navigation.—The Wright brothers' aeroplane, after a successful flight in North Carolina, struck the ground when being steered downward, and was wrecked.—M. Henry Farman has challenged the Wrights to a contest in France.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Riots between Clerical and anti-Clerical students are reported from Innsbruck.

Denmark and Iceland.—A joint commission has

put forward a Bill making certain concessions to Iceland in respect of autonomy.

Egypt and the Sudan.—The Nationalists are bitterly attacking Sir Eldon Gorst for his recent report.—The leader of the rebellion in the Blue Nile province has been executed for the murder of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff.

France.—The question of a Franco-British commercial treaty has been informally discussed by the two Governments.—Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday. In the Chamber the Income-tax Bill was discussed. Our Paris Correspondent says the Government is stronger than before the recess.—The new steerable balloon Republique is fast approaching completion.

Germany.—The Emperor and King Leopold exchanged visits at Wiesbaden last week.—Fears of the probable effect of fiscal reform in England are being expressed.

Morocco.—The army of Abdul Aziz, on its way from Rabat to Fez, has been hemmed in by hostile tribes.—General d'Amade reports a successful march through the territory of the Madakra.—General Vigy's troops on the southern frontier of Algeria had two days' heavy fighting. The enemy were routed.

Russia.—In the Duma on Monday the Premier made a statement regarding Finland.—The Duma has passed a resolution pointing out "desiderata" in the internal administration—The Budget Committee has refused the £1,100,000 asked for new battleships.—The former governor of the Astrakhan prison has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for cruelty to prisoners.

Turkey.—Sir Gerard Lowther, British Minister at Tangier, has been appointed Ambassador to Turkey —The French difficulty with Turkey regarding the Heraclea mines has been settled.

The Far East.—China and Japan have come to an agreement on the Ya-lu forestry question.—The Japanese elections are expected to give the Government a majority over all possible combinations.—Prince Ito, the Japanese Resident-General in Korea, says that the object of Japan's peaceful development is that the Koreans should have their independence and become the allies of Japan.

Obituary.—Lord St. Levan; Mr. E. Hughes, portrait painter; Sir E. C. Nepean; Sir F. Philipson-Stow; Colonel Gordon Dewar; Colonel de Coetlogon; the Hon. P. J. L. Hore-Rathven; the Hon. Hugh Rowley; Mr. W. R. Bright, C.S.I.; Dr. C. J. Cullingworth; Dr. Louisa Stevenson; Mr. R. B. Mansfield, author of "The Log of the Waterlily"; Mr. Barclay Phillips, reporter in the Old House of Commons; Dr. Theodore Duka; M. Blumenthal, musician; Canon R. Ewing; Pro. Wyckoff of Princeton.—"Times."

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

The following has been issued from the Foreign Office:—

"The King has arranged to pay a State visit at Whitsuntide to the Emperor of Russia at Reval, where he expects to arrive in his Majesty's yacht "Victoria and Albert," escorted by two cruisers, on June 9.

"This is the first official visit which his Majesty has been able to pay, since his accession to the Throne to the Emperor of Russia, with whom he is closely allied by ties of friendship and near relationship."

The Portsmouth correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that his Majesty's yacht "Victoria and Albert" leaves Portsmouth on June 3, and is to embark his Majesty at Port Victoria on the evening of the same day. His Majesty's yacht "Alexandra" will leave Portsmouth for Brunsbuttel. It is understood that the "Alexandra", will join the "Victoria and Albert" eventually, the two yachts cruising in company, and returning to Port Victoria together on June 14.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper says:—The news of King Edward's approaching visit to the Czar is confirmed. The announcement, however, will not become generally known till to-morrow. The cordial feelings towards England which animate all classes in Russia warrant the assumption that the news will be received with widespread satisfaction. Among those acquainted with the coming event the view is expressed that it will cement the friendship between the two countries initiated by the agreement in regard to Central Asia, and will afford the Russians an opportunity for testifying to their sentiments of profound regard for the British Sovereign.

The Queen and her Royal Highness Princess Victoria will accompany the King on his visit to the Emperor of Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—According to the arrangements for King Edward's visit, the Czar will proceed by sea to Reval from Peterhof, whither the imperial family will go, as usual, for the summer. The meetings of the Sovereigns will take place on board their respective yachts. It is expected that King Edward will be attended by Sir Charles Hardinge and Sir Arthur Nicolson, and Czar by M. Iavolsky. The King will remain in Russian waters for two days, during which his Majesty will probably have occasion to review the Baltic flotilla. The Ministries of the Court and of Marine declare that their programme will not be decided before next week.

DUBLIN CROWN JEWELS.

Strange Police Court Incident.

A strange incident took place before Mr. Horace Smith at Westminster Police Court on May 14. An elderly man, rising at the solicitors' table, said: "I am an Irish barrister and I have to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Augustine Birrell for the theft of the Crown Jewels in Dublin. The charge is that Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Birrel in conjunction committed that theft. I hand up a statement in support of my application. It is a case of circumstantial evidence of a very extraordinary character. I have to go back to the time when Mr. Grant Duff and Lord Kimbely—" Mr. Horace Smith, interrupting, said he would read the document handed up. Having done so, the Magistrate said: You can proceed either by the Attorney-General, or you can present a bill before the Grand Jury, or you can apply to the Public Prosecutor to take up your case. Next application please. Applicant, disregarding the intimation, asked if there was any reason why the ordinary course should not be pursued. He proceeded: "There are certain members of the Government who are implicated in this, and they will endeavour to corrupt—" Mr. Horace Smith: I daresay, I have said all I have got to say. I will not trouble you any further, sir. Will you kindly sit down as I am proceeding to hear other applications now. Applicant: But I must really ask your Worship to hear what the chain of evidence is, Mr. Horace Smith: If you will not sit down, sir, when I tell you, I must ask you to leave the Court at once. The Court officials moved towards the applicant to remove him, and one of them tapped him on the shoulder, saying politely, "This way sir, please." He left with apparent reluctance.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The Great Debate in the Lords.

In the course of a debate on Preferential Trade raised by the Duke of Marlborough in the House of Lords on May 20, several references were made to the bearing of the subject on India.

The Earl of Cromer, in his speech, said:—What is more remarkable than the little attention paid to India in these discussions? And yet the subject has a vast importance. Out of £87,000,000 of manufactured goods that leave this country, £41,000,000 go to India. In 1903 Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, wrote a very remarkable despatch on the subject, in which he said that India was prosperous under the present system and did not desire a change. At the Colonial Conference Sir J. Mackay said, "There is no sign that the prosperity of India is insecure, nor is any important trade or industry closely menaced by the restrictive tariffs of foreign countries. It is a fact of no small importance that the purchasing power of India in British markets, and her ability to discharge her sterling obligations are wholly dependent on her trade with foreign countries." In 1882, when I was on the Viceroy's Council, the cotton duties in India were taken off. The reason for that act was not that we thought that free trade would be a good thing for India, but because we wished to get rid of a subject of discussion in which it was said that the interests of India and England clashed. If such a system as that now advocated is adopted in this country, will it be possible to maintain the present system in India without the imposition of an Excise duty? Certainly not. I ask any one who has considered recent events whether it would be wise at the present time to add to the unrest by raising again this very serious and difficult question. I should be much surprised if the Secretary of State did not agree that it would be extremely imprudent to raise such a question just now. (Hear, hear.)

Is is easy to anticipate the answer from the bench opposite; and I should not have intervened in this debate had it not been that beery voices at Peckham and elsewhere have said that before long this question will come to a greater extent than hitherto into the arena of practical politics. I do not think that the Budget recently introduced by the Prime Minister in another place is calculated to postpone the advent of that era. (Cheers.) It has been said that a man, in order to succeed in life, should act as if he were to live for ever. I must say that the Budget of the Prime Minister appears to be conceived with the idea that a Government in sympathy with free trade is likely to be in office for ever and that is rather

A SANGUINE FORECAST.

A short time ago I read, with limited satisfaction, a speech by Mr. Balfour in another place. With limited satisfaction, because Mr. Balfour did not use any protectionist arguments in common use, but only insisted on fiscal reform as necessary to increase the revenue—a principle which free traders accept, with the proviso that the application of it needs careful watching. Mr. Balfour said that "in reforming our fiscal system he hoped an opportunity would arise of making arrangements with the Colonies which would be a greater source of strength to the Empire." I cannot help feeling that such arrangements would be, not a source of strength, but a source of weakness to the Empire. (Hear, hear,) I deprecate this commercialised patriotism, which would assess the loyalty of the Colonies in the shape of a tariff. We are now united by a community of a race, language, and tradition, and by the greatest tie of all—a common Sovereign. (Cheers.) Let these links suffice, and let us leave well alone. Mr. Chamberlain declared that no Imperial bond must be a galling bond. I fear that this system of preferential treatment would before long be galling to one or to both parties. (Cheers.)

Viscount Ridley said the noble earl who had just spoken had expressed a desire to say nothing disrespectful of the Colonies, but he was not quite certain that his execution into the Australian tariff was altogether in consonance with that. He was, however, quite certain that if the noble earl would study the tariff of the United States and Germany he would find even more minute classifications which had been eminently successful in promoting the trade of those countries. The noble earl made no allusion to the fact that, under the Australian tariff, a very large proportion of the goods exported from this country to Australia were admitted free. If he examined the tariff even of an unscientific country—the Customs tariff of the United Kingdom—the noble earl would find there equal

MATERIAL FOR LAUGHTER

and criticism. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl was so full of the difficulties and dangers of making a tariff that he utterly failed to recognise the difficulties and dangers into which we were driven at the present moment, by calling attention to which the noble duke had performed a public service. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships were familiar with the steps by which this question had come before the country. There was the repeated demand of the Colonies that preferences should be given, the actual giving of preference by the Colonies themselves and then the Colonial Conference of last year. The Government, first of all, said they were most sympathetic with the Colonies, but that they had to consider the poor people of their own country and could not made their burden heavier. The Colonial Ministers then said, "We do not ask you to do anything that would increase the burden on your people. Can you not give us a preference on articles in which you already have a duty, such as sugar, tobacco, and wine?" The Government then took the line that they were unable to consider the policy of treating the Colonies separately. What he felt it was important for the House to know was that the Government's policy was going to be as regarded the development of trade with the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) The policy of mere sympathy might be a very valuable one, but were the Government aware of the result of their policy? And if they were aware of it, why did they not tell the country? (Hear, hear.) The result was an entirely new departure in the treaty-making powers of the Empire and the taking away of important trade privileges from a large section of the people of this country. Two despatches on this subject had been quoted in the Canadian House of Commons. One was a despatch written by Lord Ripon in 1895, which laid down

THE BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS

between the Colonies and other countries. It stated that "negotiations between her Majesty and the Sovereign of a foreign State must be conducted by Her Majesty's representative at the Court of the foreign Power." The other despatch was one from the British Government to Canada, dated July 4,1907. It laid down a totally different principle, and asserted that "the selection of the negotiator is simply a matter of convenience, and in the present situation it would obviously be more practicable that the negotiations should be left to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian Minister of Finance." The wording of this despatch indicated that certain large powers were being granted to Canadian Ministers which had not hitherto been enjoyed by them. He did not say whether this was right or wrong, but it seemed to him to mark a great revolution in the policy of the Empire. It was important more from what it might mean in the future than from what meant in this particular instance. The effect of the Franco-Canadian Convention would be to reduce British preference by 10 per cent., and upon many manufactures the difference between the two tariffs was only 2 1-2 per cent. in favour of Great Britain, and his upon trade of considerable importance in which we had serious competition and the preference hitherto extended to this country had practically been annihilated by the Convention with France. So far as could be judged from the general tendency, the colony was desirous of developing trade with the Mother Country, but the treaty showed that if we were not prepared to meet them with concession for concession, they might be driven to concessions that might eventually destroy the preference allowed to this country. Having regard to the complications that might arise from the most-favoured-nation treaties and the development of the policy of colonial treaty-making, we might lose all the advantage of preference we had enjoyed. This, so far as he could judge, was simply because the Government had slammed, bolted, and barred the door in the faces of the Colonial Premiers. (Heas, hear.) When a Government took

A DELIBERATE STEP

of that kind they should present the country with the fullest information as to the results. All over the world nations were tumbling over each other in endeavour the obtain a share in the preference we had up to this time drived in Canadian trade. Great forces were at work that would not be controlled. There was a growing feeling of nationality in the Colonies, a desire to be treated as nations in the councils of the world; on the other hand, with the necessity for large imports, there was the desire to have them from the Mother Country. These two forces were at work in the Empire, and the Government allowed matters to drift, taking no action to meet the position. (Hear, hear.) He was most sincerely desirous not to introduce party spirit into the discussion, it was a matter of importance beyond party. His Majesty's Government might be right or wrong in the line they were taking, but whatever the results of their refusal of preference to the Colonies might be, the constitutional result in the British Empire might be fraught with untold consequences. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the noble earl would give some information on the views of the Government upon what had happened in the affairs to which the noble duke had called attention.

Viscount Wolverhampton, who was cheered on rising, said it was his duty a few years ago to take part in the settlement of the financial relations between this country and India, and he thought that one of the most important questions arising in considering inter-Colonial relations and alteration of relations between this country and colonial dominions beyond the seas was the effect upon

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIA.

India bought from this country something like 50 1-4 millions and exported 106 millions, of which 39 millions went to this country and the Colonies, the Colonial trade being small.

Any attempt at preferential or discriminatory or retaliatory duties must have an important bearing on Indian trade, and the greatest caution was necessary in consideration. The position in India was based on free trade. In the main India depended upon the cheap production of food, and of other commodities which were not needed by this country and were chiefly sold to foreign nations. It was a debtor country. Therefore, its exports must always be larger than its imports. The over-whelming proportion of the Indian export trade was not with the United Kingdom. We sold to India about two-thirds of what it imported, and we took about one-fourth of what it exported. Therefore any diminution of the trade of India with foreign customers would lessen India's power of buying English products and of meeting her obligations to English creditors. The capital upon which India had constructed its railways and other great works had been in the main found by Englishmen. Lord Cromer had put the amount of English capital in India at £132,000,000. He thought our claim upon India was much larger than that. As he had said, three-quarters of the export trade of India was not with us but with foreign nations; and any action which would affect that foreign trade would be attended with the gravest risk to the financial relations between the United Kingdom and India.

LORD CURZON'S POLICY.

When the question of tariff reform was first raised by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, sent a despatch to the Government of India asking for their views as to how the proposed preferential, discriminatory or retaliatory duties would affect Indian trade and finance. The reply, which was sent by the Viceroy and his colleagues, was marked by singular ability and was well worthy of the pre-eminent administrative ability and experience of Lord Curzon. The report pointed out that there was one factor peculiar to India which differentiated her case in relation to tariff reform from that of any other member of the Empire. That was that India was a debtor country. The report then proceeded:—

Her net obligations are approximately sixteen millions sterling per annum. The major part of this great charge is payable in a currency different from that in which her revenues are collected. The only means consistent with national solvency of discharging this obligation lies in the preservation of an equivalent excess of exports over imports—in other words, in maintaining a sufficiently favourable balance of trade. It is therefore a vital object with us to stimulate our exports by every means in our power, to seek new markets and develop old ones, and to remove all obstacles which stand in the way of growing external demand. If then, notwithstanding the safeguards which we possess, we should unhappily be drawn into tariff wars with powerful countries, it cannot be doubted that, whichever way the ultimate victory might incline, our export trade would for the time being be injuriously affected. Such a result would be fraught with the gravest consequences. By ten years of effort, sacrifice, and perseverance we have slowly built up a fair measure of public confidence in the stability of our finance. Exchange has been steadied, our credit is good and improving, our rupee securities are rising in relative value in the London market, and we have created the nucleus of a reserve of gold. But if by a change of fiscal policy the balance of trade in our favour should dwindle or disappear the whole work of ten years would be sacrificed; and the setback to our trade our revenues, and our credit would immensely outweigh any benefits that we may reasonably expect from the most

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

of our opponents in the war of tariffs. We cannot sufficiently impress this danger on your attention. Even if the changes of success were greater than we conceive them to be, we hold that the certain cost of the struggle and the severe penalties of defeat would be too heavy a price to pay."

In another part of the report the Government of India declare:—

"If the United Kingdom should evetually resolve to adopt a policy of preferential tariffs or of retaliation, it is conceivable that the device of attacking her through her chief dependency might receive further development at the hands of foreign countries. In that event, if India adheres to her former principle of refusing to differentiate between the imports of different countries, she may suffer by being made the battlefield of conflicting interests with which she has no direct concern." (Hear, hear,) He should like also to point out the great danger, in the present state of public opinion in India, of any proposed change in the financial position of India, which could be twisted, and possibly would be twisted, into an attack upon the British Government of India. (Hear, hear.) This question of the interest of India demand the most careful consideration of this country before we sanctioned in any way, directly or indirectly, any interference with our generally sound and safe fiscal policy. (Cheers.)

LORD MILNER'S SPEECH.

Viscount Milner, who was received with cheers, said:—After the weighty and eloquent speeches, on the grave matter which is the subject of this debate, from the noble earl who sits in front of me and the noble viscount who has just addressed the House my courage might well fail me in attempting the task of replying if it were not that this is a matter to which, for various reasons I have been forced to give years of consideration. Every year that passes confirms me the more strongly in views the very opposite of the views in which I have been brought up, and the very opposite of the views which have been so eloquently put before the House by the noble lords to whom I have referred. I am sure that this House, which has always tolerated the strong expression of strong convictions, will sympathise with me in the very serious task which now lies before me. It is difficult to select from the arguments which have been addressed to your lordships against the views put forward by the noble duke those which most require reply. I cannot possibly attempt to deal with them all. But I will seek to direct your attention for a short time to one or two which seem to me to be the most weighty.

First of all, may I say a word on the subject of India? I think we are all agreed that in the consideration of this question the effect of any changes in our commercial policy upon India must be regarded as of the very highest importance. I am glad that emphasis has been laid upon this branch of the subject to-night, because, if I may criticise my own side, I should like to say that in the arguments of the advocates of the preference insufficient attention has hitherto been applied to the Indian part of the case. But I for one am unable to follow the argument that we are debarred from adopting a policy which we believe would be of great commercial benefit to the other portions of the Empire because of its reflex action upon India. We have had quoted to us the despatch from the Viceroy's Council in India under Lord Curzon, giving not, indeed, a negative to the proposals of preferential trading within the Empire, but certainly expressing

GRAVE MISGIVINGS

as to the effect which preferential trading might have upon India. I did not come here prepared for this particular point, but my memory must entirely fail me if I am mistaken in thinking that the gentleman who was at that time the financial adviser to the Government of India—Sir Edward Law—took a different view upon this matter, and, indeed, is an advocate of preferential trading in the interest of India herself. (Hear, hear.) Whatever may be the view which he took at that time there is no doubt that that gentleman, the Financial Adviser to the Government of India—and a man who has been Financial Adviser to the Government of India certainly counts for something in a question of this kind—(hear, hear)—is at this day a strong advocate of preferential trade in the interests of India, inasmuch as he has just written the preface of a book on this subject, which discusses the whole question with remarkable freshness and ability, and which is from first to last one of the strongest pamphlets published in favour of preferential trade within the Empire. (Hear, hear.) I mean "India and the Empire" by Mr. Webb.

Vicount Wolverhampton: Sir Edward Law presented a separate Minute, and Lord Curzon in the course of his despatch said he could not do better than emphasise these remarks of Sir Edward Law.

Viscount Milner: I have not had an opportunity of referring to Sir Edward Law's Minute, but the fact remains that Sir Edward Law must now be accounted by his latest declaration as an advocate of the policy which the noble lord has just criticised. So far I have failed to understand what is the injury which it is feared the introduction of preferential trade within the Empire is going to do to India. It has been pointed out to us that the export trade of India is of vast importance to her. Obviously, and it is of vast importance to us. So far as her export trade to this country is concerned, that certainly is not going to be injured by an arrangement which will give her an advantage in our market over her foreign competitors. (Cheers.) Are her exports to foreign countries to be injured? Why should they be? Do foreign countries at present buy of India

FOR LOVE OF INDIA?

On the contrary, they impose heavy duties—in many cases exceedingly heavy duties—with the object of keeping Indian goods out of their markets. (Hear, hear.) They buy from India the things which they want most—the raw materials which are absolutely essential to them for their own industries. And they will continue to buy them—they must continue to buy them—whatever policy India adopts. (Cheers.) The present system and position under which foreign countries do all they can to keep out Indian manufactures—and we are powerless to do anything to assist India—is a most extraordinary one. Take the exports of jute. Foreign countries derive great quantities of the raw material of jute from India, and they will continue to buy as much as ever they can get, whatever system of tariff may be adopted in this country, the Colonies, and India, because they want it to compete with us. They encourage the importation of raw jute from India, but they put heavy and prohibitive taxes upon the import of the manufactured article. What is the result? Indian jute is taken to foreign countries to be made up into the manufactured article, and that manufactured article is then imported into England to compete with our own manufactures, and is competing with them to our detriment. (Cheers.)

Is there not something most unnatural in an arrangement and system under which foreign countries which exclude the manufactures of India buy the raw material from India, and than import it into England to compete with our own manufactures of the same raw material, and the profit of converting the raw material of the Empire into finished goods in taken away from the workers of the Empire by the foreigner. (Cheers.) My contention is that there are obvious respects in which India will benefit from the system of preferential trading within the Empire, and that the fear that she will be damaged depends entirely upon the assumption that foreign Government will try to strike at us through India—to punish us for adopting a principle in our own tariff legislation which they all adopt themselves. I do not believe in the least in this bugbear that foreign nations are all going to turn round and punish us for doing what they all do. (Cheers.) No doubt they are very glad of a system under which they tax our imports as much as they please, and we never retaliate. But on what conceivable principle, either of equity or respect for the public opinion of the world, or for their own interest, are they going to adopt this policy of punishing us? And if they do, how are they going to adopt it? They already tax our goods in every case in which they do not want them. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that we are

EXCESSIVELY TIMOROUS

if we think that as a nation, as an Empire, we are not in a position to take a course which is freely taken by our own Colonies and by almost every foreign country. (Cheers.) I deprecate the assumption that foreign countries are so unreasonable that they are going to depart from the policy they have always hitherto pursued of using their tariffs for their own interests, and that they are going to punish themselves and cut their own throats in order to penalise us for doing what they all do. (Cheers.)

The adjourned debate of Marlborough for an address for papers relating to the recent changes in the tariffs of the self-governing Colonies was resumed, on Thursday May 21 and in the course of the discussion.—

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston said:—I was detained elsewhere yesterday, and I had not intended to take any part in this debate; but, reading the report of yesterday's debate, I observed that so many references were made to the position of the Government of India during the time that I was Viceroy, and attention has been so pointedly drawn to the despatch of the Government of India of Oct. 22, 1903, for which I was in the main responsible, that I feel in duty bound to invite your lordships' consideration to a few observations. Lord Milner was not justified last night in remarking that Sir Edward Law, the Finance Minister of the Government of India in my time, took a different view of the fiscal question and the position of the Government of India from the remainder of his colleagues. I remember very well the discussions which resulted from that despatch, and the conclusions were unanimous. On referring to my papers this morning I found that the despatch itself had the great advantage of being revised and corrected and greatly improved by the hand of Sir Edward Law himself, and in the introduction which he has just, contributed to the excellent book by Mr. Webb I find that he concludes by citing with complete agreement the concluding passages in the despatch to which I have referred. What was our position in India in writing that despatch? We have no objection whatever in principle to a system of a preferential tariff; but, after making the most careful examination of the trade of India, both with Great Britain and with foreign countries, we came to the conclusion that India had not very much to gain, though she might possibly have something to gain by such an arrangement; but that, whatever she might gain, there were certain risks extending over the larger finance which it was conceivable she might incur, and which it was desirable in every interest that she should avoid. We were not averse at all to fiscal retaliation in defence of Indian interests. That, I think is clear from the concluding paragraph of the despatch, and still more clear from the action taken by the Government of India when I was connected with it. Your lordships may remember that in 1899 we did put by legislation in India a countervailing duty on sugar in order to check the great imports into India of foreign sugar encouraged by foreign bounties. Then again, a little later on I remember a case when the Russian Government suddenly enhanced the already exorbitant duty it was imposing on India tea. We at once retaliated by proposing to his Majesty's Government that we should place a differential duty on Russian petroleum. These two cases are symptomatic of the view taken by the Government of India at that time upon the policy of retaliation as a weapon of fiscal action. We desired in writing that despatch to retain the free hand which we enjoyed under the existing system, and we were very frightened that in any change we might be called upon to forfeit that advantage. I think that in speaking just now of Sir Edward Law, I should qualify what I said by saying that he was not so strongly convinced as the remainder of us about the power of retaliation enjoyed by foreign countries or as to the degree to which they would exercise it in the event of any change; but we were all absolutely agreed as to the supreme importance of the necessity of maintaining the balance of trade in favour of India, and still more of maintaining the stability of our rupee currency, which had been established on a firm basis. May I confess that our real apprehensions, when drawing up the despatch about the fiscal future of India, were not so much economic as political? We said to ourselves, "What gurantee should we have, if any new system were proposed, that India would have free speech in the discussion of the subject or a free judgment in its decision?

THE POSITION OF INDIA.

I believe Mr. Chamberlain's idea when he put forward his scheme of fiscal reform was that in the conference which he no doubt contemplated would precede any active steps India should be treated as a self-governing colony, and that through the mouth of her representatives she should indicate the degree to which it would be to her advantage to take part in any fiscal change, and that except with the consent of her representatives no such scheme should be forced on her. That at once raised the question who and where are the representatives of India. (Cheers.) Your lordships know perfectly well that outside the Government of India itself there is no organisation existing or capable of being created that could be considered as representing the opinion of the people of India at large. The Government of India does its best, and, I think, with a tolerable measure of success, to represent the views and interests of the great country under its charge; but I do not know that the Government of India can be said fairly to represent India in any strict sense. It has often occurred to me that with a continent of such an enormous size, and with such a huge complexity of population and diversity of interest, it is inconceivable that any organisation or association, European or native, should ever exist that could be fairly called representative of the whole of India. As I have said, I believe the Government of India does it best to represent India, but it is not independent. Its degree of independence is extremely limited. The Government of India, after all, is an agent appointed by his Majesty's Government at home to govern India, and from them it takes its orders, and the real master of India, the only man who has the right in the last resort to speak for India, is the Secretary of State, who is always a politician. What has been our experience in the past in India of the manner in which the influence and power of the Secretary of State is exercised in the direction of the fiscal policy of India? In fiscal matters the Government of India has to take the views of the Secretary of State, whether it agrees with them or not; and those views are more likely to be guided and shaped by English than by purely Indian considerations.

NEGLECT OF INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Let me demonstrate this proposition. Your lordships will remember that after India was taken over by the Crown for many years there was maintained a system of import duties. In 1879, when that system was abolished, when under the auspices of Lord Salisbury India was instructed to introduce a free-trade system, when Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, was instructed to abolish the cotton duties in India, he only succeeded in doing so by overruling the majority of his Council in India—the only time within the last forty or fifty years that such action has been taken. Again in 1894, when the tariff in India was reintroduced in consequence of the extreme financial depression from which India was then suffering, and when at first cotton manufactures were exempted altogether from the import duty—in December of that year, in consequence of the very strong feeling aroused in India, the noble viscount opposite, who was then Secretary of State, consented to the reimposition of the cotton duties in India, though he insisted on a corresponding Excise duty being imposed on Indian cotton manufactures of five per cent. And again in 1896, when there was a great debate in the House of Commons, and when the noble viscount made a most valiant speech in defence of India—a speech which will linger in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to hear it—when the import duties on foreign cotton goods were reduced from five to three and a half per cent., and the corresponding Excise duty was put at an equivalent figure—on all these occasions it was not the Indian point of view that prevailed or the views of the Indian Government that were accepted by this country. It was the English point of view, largely affected by Lancashire considerations. I think it may be true to say that the fiscal policy of India during the last thirty or forty years has been shaped far more in Manchester than in Calcutta; and if that is the case I leave the House to understand that in viewing this question of fiscal reform and the participation which India may be called on to take in it we are a little bit nervous as to the degree of liberty that may be conceded to India. It is because of the complete dependence of India on the home Government, and because she neither enjoys nor, apparently, is likely to be given any of the powers of a self-governing colony; it is because she might have to accept at the hands of the Government in England, be it Liberal or Conservative, a system with which she herself was not in sympathy that India has been so much afraid of any proposal to sacrifice or surrender the fiscal autonomy she at present enjoys. If we could understand that in any imperial conference which takes place the interests of India would be fairly considered; if a pledge could be given that no system will be forced on her in deference to presure from England, or from any part of England, which is not suited to her own interests, and that she will not be called upon to accept any system devised exclusively in the interests of England, and that in the event of no such solution being found practicable she will be left in the enjoyment of the degree of fiscal liberty which she now enjoys, then I believe India, so far as I have any right to speak on her behalf, will gladly join in any such conference as I have spoken of, and that she would welcome any practical scheme of fiscal reform embracing preferential tariffs within the empire, because she is already in favour of the main principles which underlie that reform, and because in the respects to which I have referred she has already put into practical operation some of the most effective means of carrying those principles into effect. (Hear, hear.)

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE DIFFICULTIES.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in the course of his speech, said:—We have been told in this debate of various difficulties. We have been warned of the great difficulty created by the case of India. Lord Welverhampton, whom we all rejoice to see sitting in this House, warned us in very solemn terms of the risk we should run if we did any thing which might affect the position of India, which he properly described as a great producing and exporting country. I venture to express my humble agreement with what was said by the noble lord. But I think his warning would have had more substance if he had been able to show us that we were proposing anything which was really calculated to interfere with the export business of India or with her ability as a debtor country to meet her obligations. I would have nothing to say to any system of imperial preference which might have the effect of disturbing the position of India in that respect. But am I to be told that there is no room for improvement in the conditions under which the trade of India is carried on? It is rather a remarkable thing that of the immense export trade of India this country claims a very much smaller proportion than we used to claim twenty years ago. In 1885-86 sixty-three per cent. of the total export trade of India was taken by this country, whereas in 1905-1906 we only took forty-six per cent. In other words, twenty years ago we had considerably more than half and at this moment we have considerably less than half of the export trade of India. It does not seem to be by any means established that a system of preference would necessarily be injurious to Inda. We cannot sufficiently bear in mind what was pointed out by Lord Milner last night that India is very severely taxed by the protected countries with which he deals, and that if she enjoys any immunities or advantages at their hands she enjoys them not because of any affection they bear her, but because of motives of self-interest; and, in my opinion, these motives of self-interest would continue to prevail in these foreign countries under any system of preference to which we are at all likely to resort. These countries take from India a number of commodities, principally raw materials, which are absolutely essential to them, and consequently it is highly improbable that under a system of preference India would find these countries closing their doors in her face. (Hear, Hear.) I had intended to say something with regard to the views of the Government of India on this question, but my noble friend Lord Curzon has relieved me of the necessity of doing so. He has made it abundantly clear that it is entirely wrong to represent the Government of India as opposed to all idea of preference or retaliation. What the Government of India apprehended was that India might find herself, without sufficient consolation, entangled in some new commercial arrangement entirely unsuited to her requirements; but it is clear, both from the famous despatch of Lord Curzon in 1903 and from Sir Edward Law's statement, that India has no sort of objection to discuss the possibility of a system of preference in which her interests would be adequately provided for.

LORD CREWE PESSIMISTIC.

The Earl of Crewe said:—In the Indian case there are two difficulties. There is the difficulty as to how you are going to protect India from being retaliated against by other countries in respect of commercial changes which may be of advantage to England but which are of no advantage to India. That point has been fully dealt with by Lord Curzon. There is another fear which comes even more home to us here, and that is that if we set out on this career of preference India may be in a position to force a new system on us, or rather, to engage in a new system to our detriment. If we abandon the position of free trade, I confess I do not see how and in what case you could possibly refuse to permit India to place on duties even against our own commodities. In 1875, when the late Lord Salisbury was Secretary of India, he wrote:—"It is impossible to believe that under these conditions the duty can be permanently maintained. The entire acceptance of the system of free trade by England is incompatible with the continuance of an exception apparently so marked. Parliament, when its attention is drown to the matter, will not allow the only remnant of protection within the direct jurisdiction of the English Government to be a protective duty which so far as it operates at all, is hostile to English manufactures." When you abandon that powerful argument of Lord Salisbury I do not know what argument you can substitute for it. I confess that I think that Lord Curzon, speaking as he does in this House as a representative of India, overrated the extent to which the interests of India have been sacrificed to those of this country in the past. It is perfectly true that to a certain extent we have to safeguard ourselves, but I should be sorry if it went out, as the opinion of this House, that our policy has been one of pure selfishness—(cheers)—and Lord Curzon's words gave some colour to that belief.

THREE DAYS TO LIVE.

Hydrophobia Panic in New York.

SCORES OF TREMBLING PATIENTS.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

New York is in the throes of a hydrophobia "scare," as the result of the tragic death of Mr. Marsh—who was told by the doctors that he had three days to live, and who died on Wednesday—and of the panic created in one of the principal thoroughfares in Brooklyn last night by a mad dog, which bit three bystanders before it was captured and shot.

There is no doubt, as the best authorities assure me, that rabies is rapidly increasing, not only in New York State, but throughout New England. In this city alone twenty-eight people died of hydrophobia last year, while 600 animals suffering from the disease were killed, and an equal number of patients who were bitten were subjected to the Pasteur treatment.

The cause of the prevalence of rabies is undoubtedly the laxness with which the law passed last December requiring dogs on streets to be either leashed or muzzled is administered. The metropolis is literally overrun with stray mongrels. This morning, as I walked to the "Daily Mail" office, I counted no fewer than fifty such animals within the space of ten blocks of houses.

To-day general attention is invited to this scandalous state of affairs, and newspapers publish letters from eminent medical men, pointing out how the disease has been practically eliminated in England, and urging the adoption of drastic measures to ensure the muzzling of dogs in the streets.

DEATH NOT DUE TO FEAR.

Dr. Wheeler, head of the Pasteur Institute, ridicules the suggestion that Mr. Marsh died either from fear or from opiates, and the result of the autopsy made on the body entirely justifies his standpoint. The brain of Mr. Marsh teemed with the germs of hydrophobia, and it was plain that he had contracted the disease in a peculiarly virulent form.

Both Dr. van Giesen, who conducted the autopsy, and Miss Edna Thompson, the stenographer of the dead manufacturer, are patients at the Pasteur Institute. Dr. Giesen, while engaged in the post-mortem examination, received a puncture in the elbow from a bone splinter. He finished his examination, and then poured nitric acid into the wound.

"You had better hurry to the Institute," his assistant suggested. "I suppose I shall have to," the doctor coolly replied, "I have taken the treatment twice in the past two years, and now I shall have to go through it again."

Miss Thompson is still in a state of hysteria in consequence of the pestering attentions of friends and curious inquirers. "Unless the poor girl is left in peace by her officious friends," Dr. Wheeler observed after treating her afresh to-day, "she will suffer from a bad nervous collapse."

"She was slightly bitten in the chin six weeks ago by the same dog whose saliva caused the death of Mr. Marsh, but she has not yet developed the slightest symptoms of hydrophobia."

The doctors assured her that now the treatment has been taken the chances are a hundred to one that she will never be afflicted.

Mr. Marsh's son, who says he is not taking any chances, is also a patient in the Pasteur Institute. Scores of people who were alarmed by the widespread excitement, presented themselves at the Institute this morning. Most of them, in a state of abject panic, related how they had been bitten by the family dog or cat, and insisted despite all assurances to the contrary, that they were about to die a speedy and terrible death.

SERUM FOR RABIES.

The doctors at the Research Laboratory, who have for many months devoted themselves exclusively to investigations into the dread disease of hydrophobia announce that they have discovered a serum for its cure.

PARIS DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Seen by a "Daily Mail" representative yesterday, Dr. Viala, attached to the hydrophobia section of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, said that no new serum was being prepared to cure advanced cases.

"It is not necessary," he added, "to be bitten by a mad dog in order to fall a victim to hydrophobia. Every day people come to the Institute in the initial stages of rabies because they have come in contact with the foam from the mouth of a mad dog."

MILE END SCANDAL.

Contractor's Story of Bribes to Guardians.

London, May 22.

Immense interest was again taken this afternoon in the Mile End scandal case, when the hearing of the charges against the ten members and ex-members of the Board of Guardians was resumed at the Thames Police-court.

James Calcutt, the building contractor with whom the defendants are charged with conspiring, and who is now undergoing sentence, gave evidence. He said that from 1899 he carried out considerable work for the Guardians, and kept separate books which he destroyed about three or four weeks before the Local Government inquiry.

Gould, one of the defendants, lent him money on several occasions, and he paid him 2s. in the pound as interest. When he received his cheque from the Guardians he used to make presents to Gould, and altogether thought he had given him quite £300. He also gave him a gold chain. He testified to giving a gold cigar case to another Guardian, and also as to other bribes.

The case was adjourned.

WALL STREET REPORT.

New York, May 22.

The filing of a Government suit against the New Haven Railroad system under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, because the road owns all the New England transportation lines was a surprise to the street as the President of the New Haven railroad, Mr. Mellan, and Mr. Roosevelt, are warm personal friends. After the first surprise, which induced a break in stocks generally, the financial district decided that it was a friendly suit to test the Sherman Law, and paid no more attention to it.

The practical defeat of the Ship Subsidy Bill caused a decline of three points in Pacific Mails, and small losses in transcontinental lines which would benefit from a subsidy law.

The banks have lost nearly doz. 6,000,000 cash this week due to the gold exports and advance payments to Government Deposits under Mr. Cortelyou's call.

EDITOR OBJECTED TO.

New York, May 22.

The Tok

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Programme Complete.

London, May 23.

All the arrangements are now complete for the welcome to M. Fallieres, the French President, who arrives on a State visit to the King on Monday next.

The President will reach Victoria station at 5-15 p.m., and will at once commence the long round of festivities enumerated in the official programme published in yesterday's issue.

Last night there arrived at Charing Cross the first instalment of the luggage of the President and his suite. The remainder arrives early on Monday morning, the total weight amounting to over eleven tons.

FRENCH REJOICINGS.

Boulogne, May 22.

The official programme of festivites in connection with President Fallieres' passage through Boulogne has been published. The President will arrive by special train on Monday morning at 10-25, and will be received at the Central station by the Mayor and his deputies, the prefect and sub-prefects, senators and deputies of the Pas de Calais. At the close of the reception, the procession will re-form, and proceed to the Maritime station, where at 11-20 the President and his suite will embark. At 11-30 the Leon Gambetta and its escort will weigh anchor and sail for Dover.

On the arrival and departure of M. Fallieres a salute of 101 guns will be fired from the Cliff batteries, and all the belfry and church bells will ring a prolonged peal. A host of workmen have been very busy for days past erecting three triumphal arches, and a forest of Venetian masts all along the line of route, and painters are working against time in beautifying the stations and the three approaches. A large influx of visitors is expected, and hotel-keepers are already busy booking rooms.

THE VISIT TO THE CZAR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR KING'S JOURNEY.

London, May 23.

We are officially informed that the King, the Queen, Princess Victoria and the members of the Royal suite will embark in the Royal yacht at Port Victoria on the night of June 5, and will sail for Russian waters at daybreak on the morning of June 6. (Saturday).

The Royal yacht is due at Reval early on the morning of Tuesday, June 9, and will leave for England at daybreak on Thursday, June 11. Their Majesties will reach Port Victoria in the early morning of Sunday, June 14, and will proceed by special train to London on the same day.

On June 15, the Court will be removed to Windsor for the Ascot meeting, which commences on June 16.

The "Echo de Paris" announces that not long after his return to Paris, the President will visit the Czar, who will meantime have met the King. The President's voyage to Russia will in all probability take place at the end of July.

RUSSIAN ENTHUSIASM.

St. Petersburg, May 22.

The full programme of the King's reception is not yet determined. I am informed, however, that the Czar will move next week to his summer residence at Peterhof, and will sail thence, probably accompanied by the Czarina and the Empress Marie in the Imperial yacht "Standard" for Reval.

The Czar will be escorted by the battleships "Slava" and "Tsarevitch," the armoured cruiser Bogatyr and a destroyer flotilla. His Majesty will be accompanied by M. Isvolski, the Foreign Minister, and a large suite. The British Ambassador, Sir A. Nicholson, who is now on leave in London, accompanies the King to Reval, and returns with him without touching at St. Petersburg to finish his holiday in London.

The King's stay will probably last two days, in which a short cruise among the beautiful Finnish islands may be included.

Great festivities in honour of the British officers and crews are contemplated at Reval.

St. Petersburg, May 22.

No announcement has yet been made from Russian official sources as to when King Edward will meet the Czar or as to the composition of the Imperial party.

Newspapers representing all parties welcome the Royal visit with joy, the "Russ" saying that although the country will have no opportunity of receiving the visitors directly. King Edward and his splendid sailors may rest assured that the whole Russian people greet them in thought with friendship.

The "Novoye Vremya" says that the meeting of the King and the Czar will strengthen the convention between the two greatest Powers in the world on sea and land.

CONGRESS LEADERS' FEARS.

House Rejects Ship Subsidy Bill.

Washington, May 23.

Congress is clearing up odds and ends preparatory to adjourning in a few days, with the leaders in very considerable doubt as to whether they have not bungled the work of the session, and somewhat fearful as to whether their sins of omission will not be to their disadvantage in the Presidential campaign.

The refusal of the House to enact the Labour legislation which the President, has advocated is not only displeasing to the President but arouses the sentiment of organised labour, which is in a very angry mood.

Pressure is being put on the President to call an extra session for the consideration of legislation on the currency, but it is not thought probable that the President will accept the suggestion, as, should an extra session be called and Congress again reach no agreement, it would tend to make the situation more acute.

The two Houses are now at a deadlock over the Ship Subsidy Bill, which has the support of the President. The Senate has agreed to the provisions for subsidising the mail-carrying vessels between the United States and South America, the Philippines, China, Japan, and Australia, but the House has rejected them and threatens an indefinite prolongation of the session rather than yield.

A BANK CASE.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—May 16.—(Present—Lord Macnaghten, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Atkinson, Sir Andrew Scoble, and Sir Arthur Wilson.)—The Bank of Bombay v Suleman Somji.—Shareholder's Right to Inspect Register.—This was an appeal by the Bank of Bombay from a decree, dated Jan. 22, 1907, of the High Court of Bombay reversing a decree of Mr. Justice Scott, by which a suit brought by the respondent against the bank was dismissed with costs. Mr. Lavett, K.C., and Mr. Frank Russell, K.C, appeared for the appellant bank; Mr De Gruther, K.C. and Mr S A Kyffin for the respondent. At the close of the arguments Lord Macnaghten said that their lordships would take time to consider their decision.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Ex-Civil Servants Penal Servitude.

London, May 22.

For the third time since its creation, the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Lawrence and Radley, sat to-day.

The first application was by Albert Edward Dyson, who appealed against the order of Mr. Justice Channell refusing permission to be present in court at the hearing of his final appeal against a verdict of a jury at the last Manchester Assizes, and a sentence of ten years' penal servitude. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter of his child and successive acts of cruelty were alleged. After hearing counsel for the accused, the Lord Chief Justice said the court would allow Dyson to be present when the appeal against his sentence was heard.

In the next case Charles Baker asked for leave to appeal against a conviction at the April Sessions of the Central Criminal Court when he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, on his own confession on a charge of attempting to do bodily harm to a girl named Gertrude Lyndon.

BOUGHT A REVOLVER.

Mr. Fulton, for the accused, said that his client was a barman at the Fish and Ring public-house at Stepney and the girl was engaged as a barmaid, her parents being the licensees of the house. An affection sprang up between the accused and the girl, and an engagement was secretly entered into. It was broken off, and the prisoner bought a revolver with the intention of committing suicide, but, meeting the girl, he, without premeditation, shot her. The Court refused leave to appeal, deciding that the crime was a serious one.

Following this Robert Williams appealed against the order of Mr. Justice Ridley, refusing to grant legal aid and bail to the prisoner on his trial. No facts were disclosed, and the court having perused the papers dismissed the appeal.

Joseph Francis Dowling, in the next case, entered a final appeal on leave granted by Mr. Justice Channell.

Mr. P. Clarke, for the prisoner, said his client was sentenced to six months hard labour on April 21 last at the West Derby Hundred Quarter Sessions. He was convicted of stealing articles of clothing valued at £2. Legal aid and leave to appeal was granted, and since then counsel said he had had an opportunity of consulting the prisoner, and, with his consent, he asked leave to withdraw the appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice: And very wisely have you advised him, considering the powers we have under this Act, and how we might have exercised them had you gone on. Mr. Clarke: That's what I feared, my lord. (Laughter.)

The appeal was withdrawn.

A GERMAN APPEAL.

On Friday last the full court granted Peter Meyer, a young German, leave to appeal against a conviction at the North London Sessions, where he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for stealing a ring, and ordered to be expelled from this country at the end of his term of imprisonment.

Mr. L. W. Kershaw said the prisoner was convicted on April 29 last on an indictment for larceny. He obtained leave to appeal in May, and the submission made on his behalf was that the chairman of the Sessions did not direct the jury at all, or, if he did, his direction was wrong. Lengthy arguments followed, and finally the Lord Chief Justice remarked that he was not sorry the case had, by leave, been argued.

The Court had to be very careful in dealing with allegations of misdirection, but in this case he thought the facts were fully placed before the jury, and under the circumstances they were not consistent with innocence. There was no substantial misdirection, and the appeal should be dismissed.

A bald-headed gentleman then seated himself in the dock. He was Mr. Henry E. W. Weaver, who had been a Somerset House clerk, and had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude by the Common Serjeant on his own plea of guilty for the fraudulent misappropriation of £423, given to him by four women for the purchase of shares. The appeal was on the ground that the sentence was excessive, but it was dismissed, the Lord Chief Justice remarking that when a man was educated he had a far greater ground than an ignorant man for knowing that he was doing wrong. In his Lordship's opinion, the sentence was one of very great leniency.

FRENCH WRITER'S PROTEST.

M. Georges Lecomte, President of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, vigorously defended French literature was against the charge of licentiousness. He was the principal speaker at the congress against the public sale and exhibition of indecent literature which has been sitting in Paris, and which decided to form an international union of societies for the suppression of vice.

Speaking on behalf of French literary men. M. Lecomte said they held up indecent publications to the contempt of the honest people of all countries, Henceforth insidious calumnies would count for nothing against the fact that French literature, weary of so many insults and association with what is repugnant, had risen with anger and disgust against the "unclean beast."

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 16.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 8, 1903—Admiral A K Bickford, CMG, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request May 12. Consequent on the above, the following promotions take place from the same date:—Vice-Admiral E F Jaffreys, CVO, to be admiral in his Majesty's fleet; Rear-Admiral Sir A B Milne, Bart. KCVO, to be vice-admiral in his Majesty's fleet; Capt C E Kingsmill to be rear-admiral in his Majesty's fleet; Capt P Hoskyns, CMG, MVO, to be rear-admiral on the Retired List. The seniority of the undermentioned engineer-lieutenants has been ante-dated from Aug. 1, 1907, to June 15, 1907:—H R Bakes, H S Brockman. The undermentioned engineer-sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of engineer-lieutenant:—R G Hines, G S D Lord. P D Croisdale Feb. 15, J F Dodd, W F Paffet April 1, W H F Hudson, E Williamson, R C Boddi May 1. Engineer-sub-lieut E J Bedwell has been promoted to the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet April 7.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut R F Nagle has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander April 22.

War Office, May 19.

Commands and Staff.

Capt K J Kinesid-Smith, D S O, R A, to be assistant military secretary to Lieut-Gen Sir A H Paget, K C B, K C V O, commanding-in-chief, Eastern Command, vice Major W Gillman, D S O, R A (May 5) Capt G D Jebb, D S O, the Bedfordshire Regt, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Lieut-Col H A Igguldeu, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (May 12).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Lieut Lord H W Grosvenor to be captain, vice H M Walker, retired (May 13).

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut G V S Bowlby to be captain, vice W L Naper, resigned (May 6).

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut, V, Dupree to be lieutenant, vice H, E, Berry, retired (March 28).

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Capt, M, M, Moncrieff is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (May 7).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut.-Col, and Brevet Col, F, E, Kent, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay (May 18).

The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—C P Martel, vice F E Kent, and to remain seconded for service in the Ordnance Factories; C S Meeres, vice C P Martel (May 18). Supernumerary Major St L M Moore to be major, vice C E Hill, deceased (May 17). The undermentioned captains to be majors:—R E Stuart, vice A M Smith, retired (April 25); H G Brett, vice C S Meeres (May 18). The undermentioned captains are seconded:—C C Marindin, for service on the Staff (April 1); C C Noott, for service in the ordnance factories (April 27), Lieut G H Donnelly to be adjutant, vice Capt G G Thatcher (April 9).

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Lieut. J. M. C. Scott to be adjutant, vice H. D. Carlton (Feb. 20).

The Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—O C St. John, vice H R Brookes, transferred to Indian Army (Nov 29); A D Gaye, vice W E W Tottenham, seconded (Dec 28).

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut C B Habershon to be lieutenant, vice H F Elgee, promoted (Jan. 4).

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt the Hon A C Murray is placed on half-pay under the provisions of Article 267 (2) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (April 25).

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—Second Lieut W G Officer to be lieutenant, vice C J Pickering, appointed adjutant April 25.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Supernumerary Capt M C A Green to be catpain, vice E J Clarke-Jervoise, retired March 28.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Capt P Leveson Gower to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H A Igguldeu, promoted into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers May 12.

The Local North Lancashire Regt—Lieut I C Chambers resigns his commission (May 20).

The Northamptonshire Regt—Capt G A Trent is seconded for service on the Staff (April 15).

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf—Second Lieut H G C Colville to be lieutenant, vice H C F Bell, transferred to the Indian Army (March 12).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt) Qrmr and Honorary Capt F Gidney is placed on retired pay (May 17).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut J. R. C. Heathcote is seconded for service on the Staff (May 16).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt—(Royal Canadians)—Second Lieut. A. Whittle to be lieutenant, vice M. C. Heenan, seconded (April 18).

Army Medical Service.

Col. G. D. N. Leake is placed on retired pay; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. D. Bruce, C.B., M.B., from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be colonel, vice G. D. N. Leake (May 17).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—N d'E Roberts, F Fail, F A S Moore, W Ludgate, R A Plunkett, W A Jelbart, J Nicholas, S F G Pallin, J J B Tapley, H Allen, E S Oliver, H Greenfield, E C Webb, E J Wadley, J R Steevenson, W W R Neale, H E Gibbs, R C Matthews May 16.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, half-pay, to be colonels:—C T McM Kavanagh, M V O, D S O, (May 7); F Horniblow (April 1). Lieut-Col G W Lewis, the Worcestershire Regt, to be brevet colonel; Lieut L Marton, half-pay, retires on retired pay (May 20); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W C Haley, Royal Horse Art. is granted the honorary rank of captain (May 18).

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be captains:—E F Morrison-Bell, late captain 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers; W L Naper, late captain Royal Horse Guards (May 20).

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut G W Crossley resigns his commission (May 20).

Territorial Force.

Commands and Staff.

Col H C C D Simpson, C M G half-pay to command artillery (April 1); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col R B Fell, retired pay, to command a brigade (May 9); Lieut.-Col and Honorary Col H. Hughes, C M G from 4th batt the York and Lancaster Regt to command a brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of colonel while so employed (April 1).

The undermentioned officers to be brigade majors:—Capt H E Foster, retired pay (May 8); Capt B Granville, Warwickshire Yeomanry (May 11).

Admiralty, 16th May.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Robert Hernest Judd, William Simpson dated 29th February.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—James Creber, George Parfitt, Albert Northcott, Alfred Tuntu.

Alfered Turton, Thomas William Martin, Henry Briton Howell Dated 29th February.

Frederick William Smith. Dated 12th March.

Chief Carpenter James Rice has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 29th February.

Carpenter James Surman Beeting Tout has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 29th February.

Admiralty, 19th May.

Engineer Lieutenant James Henry Barber has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in Majesty's Fleet. Dated 3rd May.

Clerk John Egremont has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 27th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Frederic George William Newberry has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant, Dated 12th August.

Admiralty, 20th May.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

Ivan Campbell. Dated 30th May, 1907.

Douglas Burrard Cooper, Dated 30th August 1907. Godfrey Ratcliffe Chambers. Hugh Richard Marrack. Dated 15th October, 1907.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulatians for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Charles Leigh Kinnear has been placed on the Retired List, Dated 19th May.

Admiralty, 21st May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March.

Engineer Commander Edward George Pitt Moffett has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 20th May.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Edward Reginald Lewes has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th July, 1907.

Chief Gunner William Tunbridge Ovenden has been granted the rank of Lieutenant on retirement. Dated 28th May, 1908.

War Office, Whitehall, 22nd May.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles E. Haynes, from half-pay, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel J. A. Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 8th May.

Establishments.

Staff College, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. Perceval, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Brevet Colonel L. A. M. Stopford. Dated 15th May.

Cavalry.

1st (Royal Dragoons, Second Lieutenant Gordon P L Cosens to be Lieutenant, vice H H Sandbach, promoted. Dated 19th March.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain Herbert Dixon, from half-pay, to be Captain, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence, next below G H Earle Dated 12th May.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Lieutenant Evelyn H W Williams to be Captain, in succession to Major M R H Wilson, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 7th May.

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain Thomas E L Hill-Whitson, from half-pay, to be Captain, Supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below H. J. Tilney. Dated 16th May.

Captain Thomas E. L. Hill-Whitson is seconded whilst a Student at the Staff College. Dated 16th May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Cecil Boddam-Whetham retires on temporary retired pay, under the provisions of Article 510 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 23rd May.

Captain John W. Scott resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd May.

Supernumerary Captain Francis L C Livingstone-Learmonth to be Captain, vice R G Keyworth. Dated 29th April.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 17th May, Herbert H Baxter, Charles N F Broad.

Captain Robert G Keyworth to be Adjutant, vice F L C Livingstone-Learmonth. Dated 29th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Herbert G Sergeaunt to be Adjutant, vice C C Noott. Dated 15th May.

Supernumerary Captain Gerald G. Thatcher to be Captain, vice H G Sergeaunt. Dated 15th May, 1908.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 17th May, 1908:—Eric O Hogan, Cyril H Gay.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Horace Wyndham Knight-Bruce, from 3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F A Macartney, promoted. Dated 23rd May.

The Norfolk Regiment Second Lieutenant Arthur R Forsyth to be Lieutenant, vice R Clark, seconded Dated 25th April,

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Norman G. P. de C Tronson resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd May,

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant William H H Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice F C Finch, seconded. Dated 29th February.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Robert H Koster, vice N. L. Callard, resigned. Dated 22nd January.

William A. M Montgomery, vice F. W. M. Drew, seconded. Dated 7th March.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel William Babtie, V C, C M G, M B, from supernumerary to establishment, to be Colonel, vice A T Sloggett, C M G, promoted. Dated 13th April.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Robert H Nash, Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class. Dated 18th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Margaret E Don is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

Memoranda.

Major-General Henry W. Duperier retires on an Indian Pension. Dated 18th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert W. Jackson, C.B. (attached to the Egyptian Army), retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic H. Chapman, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 21st May.

Second Lieutenant Francis W. H. Denton, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) is granted the local rank of Lieutenant whilst employed with the West African Regiment. Dated 18th April.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Joseph T. Wood is removed under the provisions of Article 685, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 23rd May,

Lord Alfred Eden Browne, late Captain, Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, to be Captain, Dated 23rd May,

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Captain James Cameron to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 13th May,

THE LADIES' CORNER

SUMMER MATERIALS.

The brains of mere man have coped bravely with the exacting requirments of womanhood for dainty summer gowns and fabrics, judging by the fascinating display of diaphanous creations in all the leading shops this season. The rival charms of the numerous materials that have made their first appearance this season—some new, others only in fresh guises—are almost too varied to describe. The merits of casement cloth and linen are well known, writes a lady correspondent but this year the former will hold but a secondary place in popular estimation, for the charms of the linens are too attractive to be withstood. The new art linens are very delightful, and will be much worn during the coming months. They are mostly striped in a darker shade than the background. A smart coat and skirt seen the other day was of rose-pink art linen, with pique facings and straps of the same material. Another model in mauve linen possessed a distinctly novel yoke. It was composed of straps of embroidery and linen placed alternately, and again crossed with straps of linen, which caused the yoke to have the appearance of a chessboard. The zephyrs of to-day are of fine texture, resembling lawn. A complete change from those of last year, which could only be worn in the morning for shopping, &c. A charming dress of blue striped zephyr boasted of a very full skirt, the blouse having insertions of gathered net in scroll design, with pipings of blue silk.

WASHING SATINS, &c.

Washing satin is a novelty that has come to stay, for the joys and blessings of a satin that will wash and yet emerge from the ordeal with all its charms unimpaired deserves the warmest of welcomes. The dry-cleaners' bills will thereby be considerably lessened, an item of no small importance to the average girl. Net blouses are quite irresistible, for they are suitable for many occasions, when the shirt blouse would not be permissible, yet a "dressy" creation is equally out-of-place. Blouses of embroidery Anglaise are adorned with pipings of linen in scroll design over the corsage and sleeves, the colour being the same as that of the costume. Washing waistcoats of embroidered and plain linen are quite indispensable for both town and country wear. The utility of these charming accessories is too obvious to be enlarged upon, also the chic appearance they impart to costumes of serge, etc. The changes can be rung on one's attire, if one owns a number of these fascinating waistcoats, the hue being carried out in the ties, waistbelts, etc. Linen collars with embroidered spots and coloured stripes distinguish the neck-wear for shirt blouses this summer. The new French habit colours are delightfully smart. They are of fine lawn with shirt-like fronts, and have a tiny pearl button, with false button-hole, which gives the necessary finish. Small sprays of flowers in light shades are embroidered in washing silk or cotton.

PRINTED VOILES.

Printed voiles, in the most ravishing of designs have become quite "the thing" for hot-weather wear. Stripes are of course foremost in favour, but the trailing designs of large roses and other flowers are more novel and beautiful. The colouring is so very delicate that the designs have the appearance of being hand-painted. One gown of printed striped voile had a guimpe of spotted net with drooping epaulettes, caught together with a large bow of silk ribbon. Pique has once more returned to the realm of "grown-ups," after its long banishment, spent among the inhabitants of the nursery. It is a material that has gained the title of never wearing out, and does not crease so quickly as most fabrics of that description.

RUFFLES.

The Elizabethan ruffles have been promised a tremendous vogue, as they have the greatest of all arguments in their favour, the fact that they are undoubtedly becoming. The majority are composed of tulle, fastening either with long loops of ribbon or large soft bows. But, unfortunately, they are almost beyond the limits of lean purses, for if formed of tulle they do not retain their pristine beauty for very long. Ribbon ruffles are equally fascinating, and not so extravagant a whim, as they can be made very easily at home. They are far more satisfactory for the woman who cannot afford to be constantly renewing these dainty trifles, yet does not wish to exclude them altogether from her wardrobe. Those who sighed over the extravagant expenditure demanded by winter modes, the embroideries that caused the bills to creep upward in an alarming manner, must be prepared for the equally exacting fancies of summer. But as most of the embroidered belts, silks, in fact, all fabrics and dress accessories, are washable, the present fashions will not be so serious a drain on one's allowance. A new trimming that is to be seen in the shops will save the home dress-maker a vast amount of trouble and time. It consists of embroidery edged with a ruching of ribbon, and is sold in various widths.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	11	9	93
Total plague deaths to date	145,884		
This date last year	5	7	86

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Deaths.
4	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

June 4th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	57	30	2
B	238	68	3
C	47	112	7
D	54	15	3
E	115	103	2
F & G	69	3	0
Total to date	560	351	17
Total rats killed			911

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and how I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.

Call or write to the Sole Agents,

Empire Trading Co.,

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun. IT IS UNSURPASSED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT. When Frequently used. H. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. BREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 5.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	88 1/13		3/16
2 do.	Rentes ...	95 1/2	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 3/4		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		24 1/4		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 5/13		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	52 5/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12	1/2	
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th March 08
Do.	Short London Bills.	1 3/8		1/8
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	1 7/8		1/8
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		1		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 90,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Mail :—

The Bombay Mail of 23rd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

*Closing tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,200,000	Inc.	£ 500,000
Public Deposits	... £9,800,000	Dec.	£ 600,000
Other Deposits	...£ 44,200,000	Inc.	£1,400,000
Government Securities	£ 15,000,000	Inc.	£ 400,000
Other Securities	...£ 29,300,000	Inc.	£ 500,000
Notes and Gold	...£ 27,500,000	Dec.	£ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	... 3,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200 ,,
Imports	... 1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 6·42—01
Egyptian F. T. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·71	5·49	5·30
—01	—04	—03	unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**
5·18	5·11	5·08	5·05	5·05
+01	+01	+02	+02	+02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	8,300 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	5,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	...	.....
Spot Cotton—11·30 unchanged.		
Futures—Month of July 10·24+05		Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·63+10		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·27+21
Do do Oct. 9·70+14
Closing Tone of Futures:—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 59½ June-July—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 58½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48½—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13 10½.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 70	0	0
Yellow Metal	d. 6	5	1½

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5	0	0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X. F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12	10	0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5	15	0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes Gold Bullion	11,38,640	London	National Bank
Boxes Gold 2 Bullion	1,58,600	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Bundle Sovs and Rupees	1,000	Bahrein	A H Jaffar & Co
2 Bundles Sovs and Gold Coins	12,060	Bushire	K S Jaban
11 Bundles Sovs and Gold Coins and Rupees	1,228 / 20,389	Lingra	Sundry importers
2 Bundles Gold Coins and Rupees	1,080 / 3,450	Muscat	G Dwarkadas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2 1/2 per cent.	from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	,, 19th May.

Money :—

The money market is slightly firmer. There are borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Government of India have sold this week £7,55,000 on the Secretary of State at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. As this will take a large amount of money off the market rates, naturally close firmer and a slight advance in rates may be expected at the beginning of the week. Rates are to-day slightly firmer at 1s. 3 27-32 T.T., and 1s. 3 7-8 on demand and all Banks are refusing to buy credits under 1-4 3 months' sight. Bills have been offered more freely to-day for near delivery but otherwise there is little change. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 6 months' sight—France	127 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/2

Government Paper :—

There has been almost no business passing in this market to-day. Rates opened with sellers at 96 ready and 96 1-16 for the Settlement and closes 1-8 down with scarcely any business reported. Operators and holders are afraid of the future of the money market and if any one tries to sell, the quotation is immediately lowered. This situation will continue until it is known if there is going to be a New Loan this year, and if there be a new Loan of say Rs. 3 crores as was mentioned in the Budget, it is hard to say how much further Paper will fall. The situation would be immensely relieved if Government left their cash balances with the Presidency Banks and helped to make money easy and business, practicable.

Cash	Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement	,, 95·14

Bullion :—

On Thursday in London Bar Silver in London fell 1-16 to 24¼ ready and 24 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is 1-8 down at 52 5-8. Locally the market has been steadier and ready bars have improved to 63 13-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	12	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,40,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	3,64,000
Sundries ...	1,05,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	51,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	8,41,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	11,48,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	9,43,000
Bullion ...	.....	52,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	2,53,000
Sundries ...	58,000	.....
Cash ...	7,27,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs only Rs. 30,000 was allotted at 1s. 3 29-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 4·40 lakhs, and for next week 10 lakhs is again advertised.

The mail of the 22nd May brings £150,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 silver for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,000
Bombay	,,	nil.
Madras	,,	50,000
Total...	Rs.	60,000

The mail of the 29th May brings £80,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,50,000
Bombay	,,	60,000
Madras	,,	50,000
Total...	Rs.	2,60,000

The mail of the 5th June brings £410,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	,,	20,000
Madras	,,	2,90,000
Total...	Rs.	3,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	461	169,847	332,992
Central India ...	861	55,068	114,949
Surat and Nugger ...	2,485	107,959	213,504
Berars...	a non-return	312,361	459,208
Central Provinces ...	1,009	238,977	304,375
Total Comras...	7,076	894,152	1,425,028
Dhollera	11,009	136,871	252,867
Broach	8,554	195,897	274,366
Compta and Dharwar.	12,923	120,403	103,772
Western	221	10,708	10,892
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,845	217,913	425,848
Bengals, Rajputana ...	1,045	29,535	77,111
Sind	200	35,481	14,042
Persian	68	1,558	2,294
American	2,112	43,479	15,180
Egyptian	nil	5,946	1,158
Other Sorts	nil	791	573
Totals...	45,050	1,789,035	2,666,228

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	45,050	57,755	—12,706
Receipts from 1st Oct to 4th June	1,789,035	2,666,228	—877,193
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	16,786	30,600	—13,814
China			
Japan	14,859	1,629	+13,230
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	31,645	32,229	—584
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 4th June.			
Europe	516,206	942,002	—426,796
China	24,174	38,396	—14,222
Japan	208,461	514,555	—253,094
Coast Ports ...	29,453	48,979	—19,426
Total ...	832,296	1,544,932	—712,639
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	5,810	44,347	—38,507
China			
Japan	4,500	7,819	—3,319
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 16th May 1908—9,501 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 14th March 1908—12,829 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.		378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 4th June 08.	1,789,035	,,
	2,167,035	,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 4th June 1908	832,294	,,
	1,334,741	,,
Afloat	10,240	,,
	1,324,501	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	738,500	,,
Stock in all hands on 4th June 1908 ...	585,901	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Fluctuations, more or less sharp, have marked the progress of the Home markets during the last week. Before the publication of the Bureau Report on the 2nd instant, the tendency pointed to lower prices, but on the report being issued the market jumped back, recovering the earlier decline in near futures, and showing an advance in New Crop, the report having been considered bullish. Since then there have been fluctuations, and the net result on the week is as under.

We fail to see anything bullish in the Bureau Report to have justified the rise; and as we have before remarked this week, the probable cause of the advance was over-confidence in an estimated larger acreage and a better average conditions for May, the market being taken by surprise at neither of these being realized, and "bull" operators seizing the chance offered to force up prices. The conditions appear fairly normal, and point neither one way nor the other, and we can only anticipate fluctuations on weather reports at present. In the meanwhile the Old Crop statistical position remains strong.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·49	6·42	—·07
Futures, June-July.	5·86	5·74	—·12
Do. Dec-Jan.	5·03	5·08	+·05
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	11·20	11·30	+·10
Futures, July ...	10·18	10·24	+·06
Do. Oct. ...	9·15	9·63	+·38
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	11 1/2	11 1/2	unchanged
Futures, July ...	11·08	11·27	+·19
Do. Oct. ...	9·32	9·70	+·38

Our local market has been quiet during the week with slight fluctuations, and prices close unchanged to Re. 1 higher. There is practically nothing doing by exporters for forward delivery, Continental Spinners showing no inclination to buy, and Japan remaining quiet. In New Crop there is a only small business passing in the bazaar as dealers are chary of operating yet to any extent.

In ready cotton there has been a small business, the daily turn-over rarely exceeding 3,000 bales. Exporters have again been in the market chiefly for Oomras and Bengals, while mills have confined their attentions to the cheap lots offering, with a modicum of stapled descriptions at better rates.

So far, there are no indications of the near approach of the monsoon, but no anxiety is felt, as a good rainfall towards the end of this month would be more beneficial for planting operations than an early burst.

Receipts for the week have again been on a fair scale and, as was the case last week, consist principally of Coompta and Dharwar, Dholleras and Broach. The deficiency in the total receipts to date as compared with last year is 877,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	229/30	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	211	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	206	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ,,	201	
Fine M. G. Ruttia ,,	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197/8	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185/6	
Good-Bijapur ...	200	
Good Westerns ...	201	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228/9	
NEW CROP.		
	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	241	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194/5	
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	191	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	nil	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·85	5·82	5·61	5·40	5·18
+11	+11	+12	+10	+10
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5·21	5·18	5·15		5·15
+10	+10	+10		+10

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	31,518 cwts.
Linseed	55,975 ,,
Rapeseed	48,674 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,949 ,,
Poppyseed	33,591 ,,
Groundnuts	369 ,,
Castorseed	11,639 ,,
Rice	12,940 ,,
Myrabollams	41,334 ,,
Cottonseed	79,858 ,,
Mowraseed	1,973 ,,
Gram	20,916 ,,
Joowar	1,619 ,,
Maize	74 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—During the week there has been a fair business passing for export account owing to a better feeling in the Home markets. At the close we quote as under, the market being steady :—

Ready Bold	Rs.	8	8 0 B. T.
,, Small	,,	8	5 0 ,,
September, Bold. ...	,,	9	1 9 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The Home markets have ruled steady and there has been a good demand by experters throughout the past week. Closing quotations are:—

Ready Brown Delhi ...	Rs.	9	6 0 B. T.
,, ,, Cawnpore ...	,,	9	5 0 ,,
July ,, ,, ...	,,	9	12 6 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	13 0 ,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	,,	10	5 0 B. T.
,, ,, Guzerat ...	,,	10	6 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—Prices have remained steady, but there has been very little demand. Arrivals are small, and the season is almost at a close. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	54	8 0 nom.
Muggy	,,	52	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,,	53	0 0
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	55	0 0

POPPYSEED :—Since the beginning of this month the market has been quiet, with only a moderate demand. We quote :—

Ready	,,	Rs. 10	7 0

CASTORSEED :—The market has ruled steady with business doing at Rs. 32-0-0.

COTTONSEED :—The market is quiet but steady and a moderate business has been done during the week at and about Rs. 25-0-0, at which rate we close.

MOWRASEED :—The New Crop rate is nominally Rs. 5-8-0, but there is little or nothing doing.

WHEAT :—There has been a small demand from Mills for Karachi, but exporters are quite out of the Market. We quote in a firm market :—

White Delhi, June July...	Rs.	6 6	6 R. T.
,, ,, Aug. Sept....	,,	6 6	3 R. T.
,, ,, April-May 1909	,,	5 9	6 R. T.
White Karachi	,,	6 2	0 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is again quieter. The demand is very slack and prices show no improvement notwithstanding the firmness of the Home markets.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—No change has taken place in this market since our last report.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—Very little business has been done. The Home market is firm in sympathy with the advance in cotton and yarn.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull with very little business doing.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet and unchanged. In the Home market prices are higher for all classes of whites.

METALS.

COPPER :—There is a complete absence of demand from all districts. Rupee rates are only maintained on account of a temporary combination ; and till we have good rain, no change is expected.

YELLOW METAL.—The same remarks are applicable to this metal also.

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand ...	Rs.	2 14	0 per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Rs.	3 8	0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose Ship Brand ...	Rs.	3 4	0 per unit
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Rs.	3 14	0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand ...	Rs.	3 6	0 per unit.
,, new tins R. Sun ,, ...	Rs.	4 0	0 per pair.
Anchor Cases	Rs.	4 8	0 per pair.

SHARES.

The market is steady and Mill Shares have advanced. Bank of Bombay Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,405. Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 65 1-2, and Indian Specie Bank Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 55,. In Mill Companies, Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,770. Century's are in demand at Rs. 385 (new shares). Colaba Land and Mill Shares have improved to Rs.1,090; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 101 1/4 ; David's have gradually improved to Rs. 371 1/4. Empress' have changed hands at Rs. 335. Framji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 1,370. Jamshed's have been put through at and about Rs. 170. Kohinoor's have jumped to Rs. 745. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,440. Manekji Petit's have gradually advanced to Rs. 3,110 for July Settlement. Morarji's are in demand at Rs. 2,925. And Sholapur's at Rs. 4,375. New Great Eastern S. & W. Co.'s Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 190. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 670. Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 100 to Rs. 101 1-4. Swadeshi's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,350. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 305. Badhaus File's have improved to Rs. 126 X. D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway, Co. Ld., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 152, and Preference Shares have improved to Rs. 159 1-2. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld. Ordinary Shares have advanced to Rs. 307 1-2 and Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 270. Delhi Flour's are unchanged at Rs. 152. Marck's are steady at Rs. 130. Kemp's are unchanged at Rs. 212. Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 630. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co's. Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 462 1/2. Shivrajpur Syndicate's have been put through at Rs. 39 with C. Shares at par. Press shares are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations with little doing. Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 630. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 422 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej have improved to Rs. 565 to Rs. 567 1-2, and Amritsar Patti's to Rs. 117. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

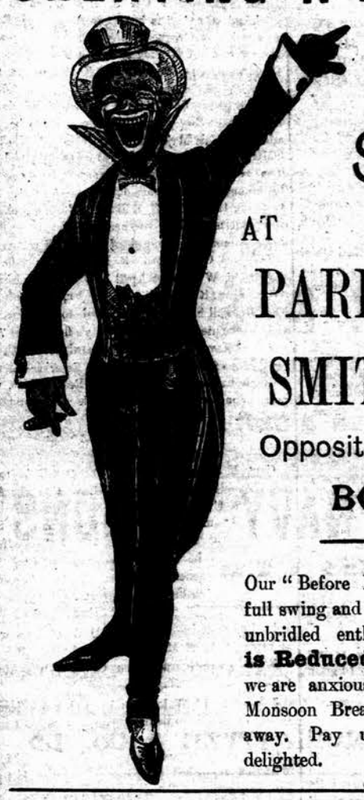
The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1937)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)...	99-8-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1925)...	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1933)...	118-0-0

Latest quotations received on 5th June from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	84
Erie ...	23½
Unions ...	151½
Southern Pref. (American)...	48½
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	183½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref ...	104
Buenos Great Southern Ordy ...	124½
Burma Railway ...	106½
Nizam's State Railway...	111½
South Indian Railway (1910)...	105
Southern Punjab Railway ...	125½
Brighton A (Southns) ...	97
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	44½
Great Western (Ord.) ...	124½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	207½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3 7/8
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	10
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3½ s. xd.
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference...	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4 7/8
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6 xd.
Calcutta Trams...	6
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	2-4s. 3d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	92½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	18s. 10d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	3 1/8
East Rands...	4½
Rand Mines ...	6½
Tanganyikas ...	3½
Mysore Gold ...	4 1/8
Champion Reefs...	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)...	1s. 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar...	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)...	3½
Nundydroog ...	2s.
Anaconda Copper...	8½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	64
Johannesburg Consolidated...	2s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	7 1/8
Ooregum Brownhill ...	15s.
Witwatersrand Deep...	4 7/8
New Kleinfontein ...	3½
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	27s. 3d.

CREATING A FURORE.



THE GREAT

SALE

AT

PARRY, SMITH & CO.'S,

Opposite Clock Tower,

BOMBAY.

Our "Before Monsoon" Sale is now in full swing and is an occasion that warrants unbridled enthusiasm. **Everything is Reduced in Price** and goods we are anxious to dispose of before the Monsoon Breaks are practically given away. Pay us a visit and you will be delighted.

A FEW SPECIMEN OFFERS.

Gents' The "Acton" Knicker Hose, with Fancy turn-over tops, a good and serviceable quality.

Reduced Price, Rs. **1-2** per pair.

Gaiters.

For The "Monsoon." A New style Puttie Leggings, solid Leather, Blocked in one piece, a serviceable article for the Rain.

Price, Rs. **10-8** each.

A Huge Collection of Gents' Silk Braces, in self or Fancy Colors fitted with Braid or Leather ends, very strong and durable.

Price, Rs. **2** and **2-4** per pair.

Men's White Glazed Pith Topees. The exact thing required for the Monsoon fitted with Colored or Black band. A Special Bargain.

Price, Rs. **4-8** each.

Gents' Dress Belts, in Plain Navy, Black or Red Soft Silk, to buckle Behind. A really good article, Sale Price, Rs. **2-12**. well worth double.

Dress Belts.

Men's The Feather Weight Straw Boaters. As light as a feather with Black Band and Perforated head leather. To go at Rs. **1-8** and **2-8** each.

Boys' White Ribbed Wool Sweaters, with Patent Folding Polo Collars. Note Price, Size : 20, 22, 24, 26 inches. Price, Rs. **3-8**, **4-0**, **4-4**, **4-8** each.

Size : 28, 30, 32 inches. Price, Rs. **4-8**, **4-10**, **4-12** each.

Men's Belts.

Boys' Tweed Motor Caps. This is a Magnificent Collection of various designs. Such as Light, Medium and Check, Mixed Tweeds. A Suitable Cap for the season. All these Reduced to As. **15** each. All sizes, 6½ to 6¾.

Gents' Umbrellas. A large Shipment Just Unpacked. All Fresh and New. Secure one before the Burst of the Monsoon ! Popular Prices, Rs. **2-12**, **3-4**, **3-12**, **4-12** and **5-14** each.

Less 12½ per cent. Discount above Prices.

A Big Assortment of Men's Tweed Caps, in all the imaginable shades in Mixed Tweeds.

A Reasonable Offer. Price, As. **12** each.

A Magnificent Selection of Gents' Lounge Collars, in white or cold Mattes, in all sizes from 14 to 18 inches Price. Rs. **1-5** for 3 collars.

Lounge Collars.

Men's White Twill Lounge Collars, very cool and comfortable.

Sizes from 14 to 18 inches. Price, Rs. **1-2** for 3 collars.

Gents' Electro-Plated Key Chain, with two Swivels. A very useful article, strong and durable. Price, As. **15** each.

Novelty Ties.

Men's Self-colored Poplin Handkerchief Ties, in colors of red, mauve, purple, rifle, navy and old gold.

To go at As. **15** each.

Gents' Self Colored Crepe-de-Chene Silk Handkerchief Ties, in neat shades of dark green, sage, red, yellow and royal.

Price, Rs. **2-4** each.

Servants' Navy Blue Worsted Jerseys, suitable for wear during the rains and on the hills, a serviceable quality.

Note Price, Rs. **1-12** each.

Gents' White Canvas Tennis Shoes, with rubber soles, only 50 pairs left in stock. All sizes.

Special Price, Rs. **1-4** p.pr.

White Shoes.

Gents' White Canvas Shoes, with leather soles. Superior quality, strong leather soles. Best quality and finish.

Price, Rs. **5-15** per pair.

Gents' Real Scotch Knitted Wool Gloves, stout quality. Just the proper thing for wear, during the "Monsoon."

Special Price, Rs, **2-4** per pair.

Knickers, Hoses.

Gents' Straw Boaters, only **200 left**. To go at Cost Price. Firm, double Brim, fitted with black band and leather head band. All sizes.

Clearing Price, Rs. **1-12** each.

Gents' Plain Navy or Black Ribbed Knicker Hose, with plain ribbed tops. All sizes. Special Bargain.

Price, Rs. **1-8** per pair.

Gents' Ribbed all Wool Warm Sweaters, with patent polo collars. Only 50 left in stock. To go at cost prices.

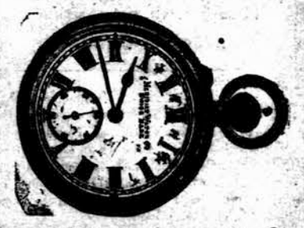
Sizes—

Sl, M"s. M's. O.S. Ex. O.S. M's.

Rs. **2-8**, **2-12**, **3-0**, **3-4** each.

PARRY, SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**



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PRECISION WATCHES

IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES

The Leading Watch Co.

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New Edited Catalogue Free on Applicati n.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

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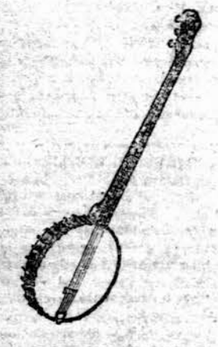

S. Rose & Co. have a large Stock of Zither and open backed Banjoes by first class makers.

New Banjoes Rs. 11 to Rs. 200.

BANJO STRINGS and fittings a specialty MANDOLINES, GUITARS and all other kinds of musical goods.

The Best Stock in India at London Prices.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a cumsive agent cannot be too high

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

Among visitors to Hyde Park to-day there may be some who remember the excitement and enthusiasm which heralded the inauguration of the predecessor of the Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush—the Great Exhibition of 1851. An unemotional annalist has gravely declared that it was the Great Exhibition which has rendered Hyde Park "historically immortal." The saying is enough to make the late Colonel Charles de Laet Waldo Sibthorp M. P. for Lincoln, turn in his grave. That Exhibition, he maintained, was "prejudicial to the people in a moral, religious, and social point of view. It was a flying in the face of the public merely to gratify the foreigner, who had no right here at all."

A SUCCESSFUL "FAILURE."

Colonel Sibthorp would "pshaw" at your great estate at South Kensington, with its Victoria and Albert Museum, its Royal College of Science, and other world-famous institutions, established and bought with the profits from the Exhibition. Others might call the Exhibition a success, he said, but he called it a failure. He did not wish to see the building destroyed by any acts of violence, "but would to God that some hailstorm or some visitation of lightning might descend to defeat the ill-advised project." Of course, the gallant Colonel did not go to see for himself what the Exhibition was all about. He felt that his duty to God and his country, he explained to the House of Commons, demanded that he should not go there, and he deeply regretted that the Archbishop of Canterbury should have been there to invoke a blessing on what he (Colonel Sibthorp) considered most injurious to the country and an insult to Almighty God.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Preparations for the present Exhibiton have gone so smoothly that it is impossible now to realise the difficulties which attended every step of the proceedings inaugurated by the Prince Consort. Hyde Park as the site was agreed to only after every other place in London, not excepting Trafalgar-square and the Isle of Dogs! had been gravely advocated. Then the Commissioners could not get the right sort of plans for their building. Nearly 250 were submitted, but there was not among their authors the man who could roof-in-sixteen acres of land in the manner desired. Almost the last day for considering the plans had come when Paxton, casually discussing the matter, declared that he could, if given time, design a more suitable building than any yet sketched. The specifications were to be out in a fortnight; the question was, Could the Executive Committee give him time to send in his own design? The answer was in the affirmative, though the proceeding was irregular, and necessitated the insertion of a new clause in the memorandum. When the plans were submitted Paxton was told that they were excellent, but, unfortunately, too late.

A RECORD HUSTLE.

Paxton had not yet heard that. On a Friday afternoon he was told to go on. He had that day to go to the Menai Straits to see the new bridge, and upon his return had to fly off Derby to attend a board meeting. During the business he sat with a sheet of blotting-paper before him, and on that sketched the rough outline of what was to become the Great Exibition building, and later the Crystal Palace that we all know to-day. He worked the whole of that night at it, and by the following Saturday had all completed. The committee did not at first favourably receive the plans, great as the advantages were shown by Robert Stephenson to be. Brunel, who had a plan of his own, was dead against it, though handsomely fair to its author. At last the committee saw light obliquely. They realised that there might be an advantage in the building, not so much while the Exhibition was in progress as from the fact that it would be so much easier to remove afterwards than the fifteen million bricks and other materials which all other structures would need.

TREED.

After all the paramount beauty of the building, its great glass dome, was an after-thought. There was the matter of the trees. Other architects has proposed that those which could not be removed should be walled round. No one thought of including them in the building. "Punch," in mock panic, came out with an appeal to the Prince Consort:—

"Albert! spare those trees,
Mind where you fix your show;
For mercy's sake, don't, please,
Go spoiling Rotten Row."

Happily, there was no need for alarm. Brunel, though so opposed to Paxton, took the trouble to get the height of the trees measured for him, and Paxton, by modifying his plans, was able to include them in the building. It was the biggest and prettiest idea of the kind ever carried out in London, but it was only an extention of the principle of glass house building which Paxton, when a working gardener in the service of the Duke of Devonshire, had evolved at stately Chatsworth. The whole idea of the structure his observant eye had borrowed from one of the Dukes plans.

SELFISH CREATURES.

Though this is no news column, we venture to announce that man is a selfish creature. Two gross instances have been given before a Commission and a Committee. The determined Free Trader who submitted his views to the Hop Commission not only declined to look with despondency on the hop trade, but declared that he was glad to hear of so many acres being "grubbed." Why? Oh, because grubbed ground suited his particular interests. "I think," he said, "there's a better chance for me." This is bad enough, but the example afforded by Sir Robert Ball is infinitely worse. Speaking as an astronomer before the Select Committee on the Daylight Saving Bill, Sir Robert said he thought there was too much daylight—in fact, daylight was a mistake altogether. This Nero rolling in the morass of his sciences, this Heliogabalus wrapped in the luxury of his interests, this Napoleon who would sacrifice the world to his starry ambition, must be accounted a monster of selfishness, an enemy to his kind. . . . it may be wise to add that, so far as Sir Robert is concerned, we are not writing seriously, having more than a suspicion that he was just joking.

We recently stated that Captain A. Chalmers, I. M. S., had won both the Golf Championship of Southern India and the Cup for the best scratch score. We now learn that the winner of the latter is Mr. C. Morrison, as the scores in the match play do not count as scores. Both players are to be congratulated on having won these prizes against such a formidable set of competitors.

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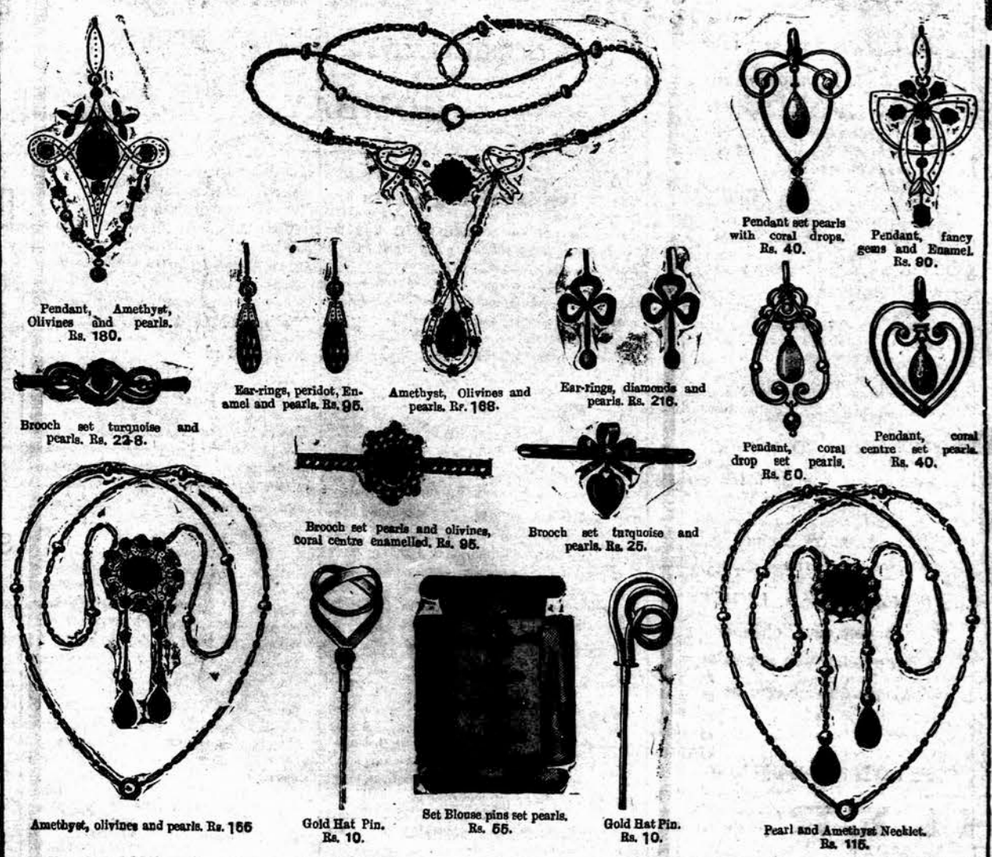
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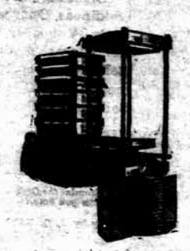

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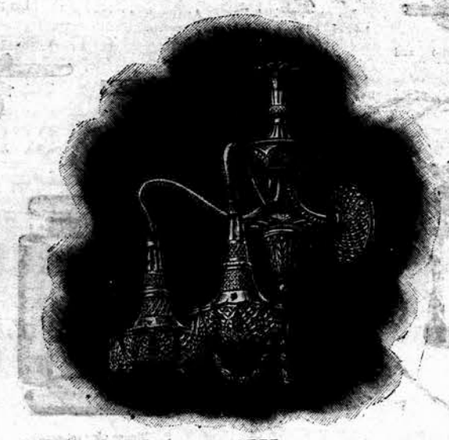

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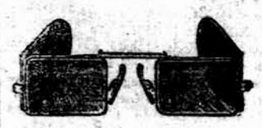

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